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CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CPSU Cites 'Nuclear Menace' on Anniversary 1
Bogachev on Need for 'Mutual' Verification 1
ABM Treaty Observance Needed for Accord 2
Reagan 'Twisting' Soviet Arms Position *[Chernyshev]* 2
Solton Describes SDI as 'Compensations' 3
'Common Approach' Noted in Accord Talks *[Solton]* 3
Academics Discuss 'Reasonable Sufficiency' *[NEW TIMES 12 Oct]* 4
Karpov: Binary Decision Complicates Work 7
Participants Discuss Shikhany Demonstration 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Extraordinary CEMA Session Opens 13 Oct 9
Ryzhkov Delivers Speech 9
More on Ryzhkov Speech 13
Hungary's Grosz Speaks *[MTI]* 15
Stoph Addresses Conference *[ADN]* 16
CSSR's Strougal Speaks *[CTK]* 17
Poland's Messner Speaks *[Warsaw]* 18
SRV's Vo Van Kiet Speaks *[VNA]* 18
Arriving Delegations Listed *[PRAVDA 13 Oct]* 19

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Gerasimov Holds Weekly News Conference 21
Chemical Arms Discussed 21
Addresses Bogatiy Case 21
Denies 'Bugging Tunnel' *[DPA]* 21
Defense Ministers' Meeting 21
Views Weinberger Refusal 22
PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events *[11 Oct]* 22
Tatarnikov Addresses Vienna CSCE Meeting 25
Proposal for Prague Economic Forum Submitted *[PRAVDA 11 Oct]* 25
UN Nonuse of Force Declaration Reported 25
UN General Assembly Concludes Debate 26

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Senate 'Hawks' Hinder Arms Control Progress 27
Bovin on Significance of Reykjavik Summit *[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]* 27
Commentary Views Reykjavik Summit Results 29
Further on Nikovnov Delegation's Visit 29
Iowa, Disneyworld Stops 29
Visit Ends, Departure Noted 30
Welcomed Home by Yakovlev 30
Reagan's Talks With Zambia's Kaunda Noted 30
PRAVDA Hits U.S. Curbs on Soviet Newsmen *[11 Oct]* 31
Joint Construction Cooperation Panel Meets *[IZVESTIYA 6 Oct]* 32

Northeast Asia

DPRK Paper Comments on Gorbachev Article *[PRAVDA 12 Oct]* 32
78th Interparliamentary Conference Held 33
Arbatov Attends Yomiuri Symposium on U.S. 33

Near East & South Asia

Kuwaiti Oil Minister's Meetings in Moscow 33
Discussions With Katushev 33
Meets With Vorontsov 34
Vorontsov Receives Iranian Ambassador 34
Aeroflot Service to Tehran Resumes 15 Oct 34
USSR Appoints New Ambassador to Iran 34

East Europe

Ryzhkov Meets East European Counterparts 34
Officials Meet with Romanian Envoy 34
Shevardnadze Receives Envoy 34
Gromyko Comments on Ties 35
Further on Gromyko Remarks *[PRAVDA 10 Oct]* 35
PRAVDA Reports on 8 Oct PZPR Plenum *[9 Oct]* 37
Jaruzelski Closing Speech *[PRAVDA 11 Oct]* 37
Wreath Laid at Katyn War Memorial *[Warsaw]* 37
Yazov Greets Poland's Siwicki *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct]* 38
GDR Amnesty Marks State Anniversary 38
Hungary's Marothy, Talyzin on Cooperation *[MTI]* 38
Marjai, Antonov Hold Talks 12 Oct *[MTI]* 38

West Europe

Austrians Receive Soviet Special Envoy 38
CPSU Delegation To Visit Belgium 39
Belgian, Dutch Minesweepers on Way to Gulf 39
End of British Parties' Conferences Viewed *[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 11 Oct]* 39
UK, Soviet Trade Committee Begin Talks 39
BBC Documentary 'Devoted' to Soviet Films 40
Further on Dobrynin Visit to West Germany 40
Hands Over Gorbachev Letter *[DPA]* 40
Meets 'Green' Party Leaders 41
Addresses News Conference in Bonn 41
Presents Joint Communique 41
Departs for Home 43
Tolkunov Receives FRG Bundestag Deputies *[IZVESTIYA 10 Oct]* 43
Genscher Urges 'Bold Steps' To Disarmament 43
Euro-Parliament Talks Include Soviet Delegation 43
Tolkunov Previews Talks *[IZVESTIYA 8 Oct]* 43
Delegation Meets Euro-Parties 44
Gorbachev 'Keen' To Visit *[ANSA]* 44
FRG's Dregger Typifies 'Old Thinking' *[Parkhitko]* 45
U.S. Pershing Exercises 'Dangerous' 45
French Position on Disarmament 'Unique' *[Bogachev]* 45
Italian Labor Leader Meets With Gorbachev *[Rome]* 46
CPSU Delegation Departs for Italy 46
Murakhovskiy Receives Italian Official 46
Italian CP Leader Favors Restructuring 46
CPSU Delegation Leaves for Spain 47
Spanish CP Draft Manifesto Noted *[PRAVDA 10 Oct]* 47
Nordic Ministers Welcome Soviet Initiatives *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct]* 47
Swedish Envoy Delivers Carlsson Message 47

Koivisto Sees Sights of Kirghiz Capital *[PRAVDA 11 Oct]* 48
Delegation Received by Norwegian Premier 48
Greek Minister Cited on Soviet Gas Deal *[IZVESTIYA 9 Oct]* 48
Greece's Papandreou Receives Soviet Envoy *[IZVESTIYA 10 Oct]* 48
Cypriot President Receives Soviet Message 48
Turkish Provincial Governors End Soviet Visit *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]* 49
More on Visiting San Marino Delegation 49
MP Comments on Restructuring 49
Parliamentarians Meet Demichev *[PRAVDA 10 Oct]* 49

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Further Report on Gorbachev in Leningrad 50
Visits Shopping Center 50
Tours Baltic Shipyard 50
More on Shipyard Visit 52
Continues Talking to Workers 54
Gorbachev Addresses Leningrad Party Activists 56
Press Omits Remark *[AFP]* 67
Departs Leningrad 67
Arrives in Moscow 68
Central Committee Plenum Postponed *[XINHUA]* 68

Economic

Spending Causes 'Inflationary Processes' *[IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]* 68
Survey on Soviet Family Budget Quoted *[IZVESTIYA 10 Oct]* 69
Academician Writes on Soviet Economic Reform *[MOSCOW NEWS Oct]* 70

Agricultural

Late September Weather, Crop Status Reported *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 7 Oct]* 73
Official on Family Contracting Method 74
Poor Organization Affects Harvest Results *[PRAVDA 8 Oct]* 74
Media Report 7-11 October Developments 75

Scientific

TASS Reports Launch of Cosmos-1890 11 Oct 77
More on Biosatellite Cosmos-1887 77
Monkey Feeding Problem Solved 77
Satellite Lands 12 Oct 78
Monkeys Well 78
Further on 'Mir' Orbital Complex 78
Weekend Described 78
Activities Outlined 79
'Problems' of Extended Space Flight Discussed *[Belitskiy]* 79
Research Station Set Up in Arctic Ocean 80
Laser Telescope Measures Satellite Distances 80
New Scientific Center Established 80
AIDS Problem 'Of Interest to Everyone' 81
BRIEFS 82
'Phobus-1' To Explore Mars 82
Turbogenerator Nears Completion 82
Computerized Parts Study Begins 82

Military

Gorbachev Meets With Northern Fleet Seamen *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct]* 83
Army Paper Writes on Military Discipline *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct]* 84

CPSU Cites 'Nuclear Menace' on Anniversary

LD102224 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS—The CPSU Central Committee has addressed a call to nations across the world to come out against the nuclear menace, for arresting the arms race, curbing the forces of aggression and militarism, preserving and consolidating world peace. The calls by the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution published today underscore that the foreign policy of the Soviet country is a policy of a nuclear-free world, international cooperation and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries. "Let cooperation of the fraternal countries go deeper and the socialist community grow stronger", say the calls by the CPSU Central Committee.

The document sends greetings to the communist and workers' parties, fighters against imperialist exploitation, oppression, neo-colonialism, for freedom and independence.

The CPSU Central Committee has called upon the Soviet Union's working people to carry through in a creative way the restructuring, a revolutionary undertaking, renovate societal life, vigorously to participate in the reform of the economic management, acquire economic knowledge, daringly to employ new methods of management, advanced experience, progressive forms of labour organisation and incentives, profit-and-loss accounting principles and self-financing.

"Citizens of the USSR actively join the governing of the country, ensure greater openness, criticism and self-criticism, enhance exactingness and responsibility, the inalienable features of socialist democracy", say the calls by the CPSU Central Committee.

The calls hail the great multi-ethnic union of the peoples of the USSR united by solid fraternal friendship.

"Long live socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism", the document says.

Bogachev on Need for 'Mutual' Verification

LD121940 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 12 Oct 87

[TASS headline—"Verification Should be Mutual"]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst:

Problems pertaining to the verfication of the observance of agreements are again becoming an obstacle in the way of reaching accords on arms control, including on chemical weapons and on medium-range and shorter-range missiles. And again the difficulties involved in verification crop up through the fault of the U.S. side.

Recently there has been considerable change in the U.S. stand as regards the verification measures. Yet the new U.S. proposals on verification only create, as before, obstacles in the way of progress.

Earlier Washington foiled the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements under the pretext of "insufficiency of verification measures," while accusing the Soviet Union of declining "reliable control." Now that the Soviet side has announced its intention to seek a most effective mutual verification system, including on-site inspection without the right to declining its holding, Washington officials began declaring that comprehensive control is no longer a pressing necessity. Members of the U.S. Administration now claim that verification measures can be lessened, true, chiefly as regards the military facilities and industrial plants of the United States.

To all appearances, Washington is out to assert at the talks the "double standards" principle well practised in U.S. propaganda—what the United States is allowed to do, shall not necessarily be allowed to the opposite side. In this case the U.S. delegation at the talks on medium-range and shorter-range missiles insists on its right to inspect the whole territory of the USSR and that of its allies, while trying to protect from control its military bases in the territory of other countries, where U.S. medium-range and shorter-range missiles are involved.

It has turned out that it is by no means the Soviet Union but the United States which is the main opponent of reliable mutual verification of the observance of the agreement on chemical weapons being drawn up. The U.S. delegation at the disarmament conference in Geneva proposed that all the state-run plants producing war chemicals be inspected unhindered. Yet it allows exceptions for private chemical works. The unequal character of these proposals put forward by the USA is absolutely obvious. Since all the chemical works in the USSR belong to the state and in keeping with the American proposal should be all inspected. On the other hand, an overwhelming number of plants in the USA belongs to private companies, and, as they in Washington insist, they can be taken out of control. What sort of mutual and reliable verification can it be if only the Soviet chemical works are inspected?

One cannot help asking whether the current U.S. Administration really wishes reliable mutual control? Or all the previous talk on "tough verification" is Washington's tactical subterfuge, a new bargaining chip?

ABM Treaty Observance Needed for Accord
LD122112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Oct 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] The whole world has marked the first anniversary of the summit meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Although the talks in the Icelandic capital did not deliver the expected results, this dialogue will nevertheless be listed in the chronicle of world history as a remarkable milestone on the path toward nuclear disarmament. [passage omitted]

Reykjavik has opened up other, wider, prospects too. What is notable here is that strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States can be reduced by half. However, this step can be undertaken only under strict observation of the ABM Treaty. Unfortunately, the U.S. side is still behaving as though it does not understand the absolute necessity of this major condition. U.S. President Reagan has called for halving the strategic weapons, but at the same time he was asserting that this measure must not depend in any way on imposing limitations on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. The United States does not want to part with its plans of transferring an arms race into space. If this race begins the whole process of negotiations will explode.

This was again stressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at his meeting with the leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Many Western observers have singled out these words. At the same time we believe that an agreement on strategic offensive weapons is possible. It is possible even to reach it under the present Washington administration, provided of course it will take up a very responsible approach with regard to this critical point with which mankind is now faced.

Reagan 'Twisting' Soviet Arms Position
LD132238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1857 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan in an interview with CNN Television reiterated his commitment to pursuing the SDI program to the detriment of the process of reducing strategic offensive arms.

Seeking to justify his posture, he used both Washington's familiar, purely unilateral interpetation of the ABM Treaty and amazing "new arguments," twisting the substance of the treaty even further and totally misrepresenting the position of the USSR.

The President said in the interview: "I do not think that there is anything in the ABM Treaty that denies us... the testing of the SDI program." He alleged that the treaty talks only about ABM missiles, rather than systems based on "new ideas, new processes" and that the ban for that reason does not apply to tests of laser and particle-beam weapons.

The untenability of such claims has been proven not only by the Soviet side, but also by U.S. specialists themselves, even including members of the U.S. Congress. The restrictive provisions of the treaty apply, in accordance with Article 2, to any systems to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory. Since the components of an ABM defense developed under the SDI program—including laser and particle-beam weapons—are meant precisely for this purpose, that is, to replace or complement the ABM missiles mentioned in the treaty, they fall squarely under the ban on development, testing, and deployment.

The President apparently has not been informed about a plan for testing components of an ABM defense, which was recently approved by the Pentagon. The plan provides, among other things, for testing in outer space "traditional" weapons clearly defined in the treaty—ABM missiles. It is these missiles that are to be deployed on hundreds of space battle platforms as early as in the first SDI deployment phase.

In his interview the head of the U.S. Administration made "discoveries": It follows from his explanations that the United States allegedly does not plan placing any offensive weapons in space and that it is these weapons that the ABM treaty restricts, but the USSR is still against this. I believe that after hearing or reading those "revelations," many froze in amazement. This is because the treaty says that any large-scale ABM systems (it is precisely such a system that is the goal of SDI) will have a destabilizing effect on Soviet-U.S. relations, fuel the arms race, and increase the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war.

As far as the Soviet position is concerned, it is crystal-clear: The USSR is against the placement of any weapons in space, or any means of destruction in near-earth space. Space strike arms developed in the United States will be able, specialists in many countries admit, to perform both defensive and offensive functions and will pose a danger to mankind in any case. Another claim by the President is baffling as well: The USSR, in his words, although still willing to conduct negotiations on SDI, no longer links the program with the proposal on cutting down on weapons. It would seem difficult to invent a statement further from the truth even for the White House staff.

The USSR firmly and consistently stands for preserving the ABM Treaty in full. It believes that without this sizable cuts in strategic offensive arms are impossible. At the Geneva talks the Soviet side has submitted a draft

agreement on measures to reinforce the ABM Treaty and prevent an arms race in outer space. In the interest of removing any ambiguities from the issue of strict compliance with the treaty, the Soviet Union has called for the sides to discuss and draw up a list of devices that may not be launched into space and to specify the characteristics and parameters of these devices.

Washington should know all this perfectly well, but it has not only failed to respond to the Soviet proposals, but also attempted to give its own "interpretation" of the position of the USSR. It remains to be hoped that in the White House they will find enough courage to face up to reality and recognize, at long last, the objective relationship between the proces of reducing strategic offensive arms and the task of preventing the militarization of space.

Without this, any declarations of a desire on the part of the U.S. Administration to reduce strategic offensive arms will be justly seen only as a propaganda cover for quite different intentions.

Solton Describes SDI as 'Compensations'

LD122019 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Yuriy Solton Commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] The United States is energetically getting ready for what it calls demonstration tests of the elements of first echelon space-based antimissile defense. Radio Moscow's Yuriy Solton comments, and this is what he writes:

Perhaps you remember the Pentagon decision to test weapons in space coincided with the news that the Soviet and American foreign ministers had reached an agreement in principle on scrapping two classes of nuclear missiles worldwide. This was hardly a coincidence. It was rather a psychological demonstration to lull all those who object to disarmament and let them know that if nuclear weapons were to be reduced compensations would ensure in some other fields.

Then there was another attack against the Soviet-American ABM Treaty. In a report submitted to Congress, the Pentagon demanded broadly interpreting a treaty that was beginning to hinder action on the Star Wars program, or the supposedly defensive Strategic Defense Initiative. As you can see, the advocates of moving the arms race to space have not calmed down. They still feel a great temptation to secure an armed edge over the Soviet Union with the aid of a technological breakthrough. Well, the Soviet Union is not afraid of the SDI's military aspect. It will give an effective answer. But if the Americans manage to impose an arms race in space all of us will be in for worse times. It's a matter of minutes today between the start of a nuclear missile and a global nuclear holocaust. Space-based weapons acting instantly on the will of computers can reduce this lapse of time to a minumum.

A year ago the Americans' blind adherence to the SDI program prevented the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik from getting action on understandings for notable cuts in nuclear stockpiles. The Soviet Union was proposed a deal for changing the nuclear arms race on earth for armed competition in space. The Soviet Union said no. It has remained strongly against projecting the arms race to space. If the race does move to space nothing will remain of either the disarmament talks process or the confidence-building elements that have already begun to take shape.

'Common Approach' Noted in Accord Talks

LD140937 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] It has been agreed that on the 22d of this month, the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, will arrive in Moscow for talks to sum up the work in Geneva to coordinate the text of the treaty eliminating worldwide Soviet and American medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. Will the experts be able to finalize a common draft agreement by that time? In the opinion of our commentator Yuriy Solton, this is quite realistic. This is what he writes:

In the text of the accord, there remain fewer and fewer places on which differences exist. It has been announced officially that a common approach has been worked out on the main issue, that is the order of abolishing the missiles, that is the temporary phases when the missiles were taken off combat duty, as well as the dismantling of the launchers, delivery vehicles, and the nuclear warheads themselves. I may remind you that a total of about 2,000 powerful warheads will be destroyed in Europe and Asia on the two classes of nuclear missiles with a range between 500 and 5,500 km.

It now remains at Geneva to overcome practically one group of differences alone, though a serious one, which is verification of the future agreement. The Soviet Union advocates very stringent verification, including on-the-spot inspection. Each side must be certain at every stage that what has been endorsed and fixed down in the agreement will not be violated. This is the only honest approach, but at the Geneva talks the Americans would like to safeguard some arms from verification in any possible way. I think this obstacle will be overcome.

Anyway, the Soviet Union will do its utmost, as Mikhail Gorbachev said the other day, for this first step of tremendous importance to be taken toward nuclear disarmament. The significance of this step is not only that two classes of nuclear weapons are to be destroyed,

but also, which is as important, that there will be immense political and moral consequences of the example, showing that real disarmament is possible.

Academics Discuss 'Reasonable Sufficiency'
PM130735 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 40, 12 Oct 87 pp 13-15

[United States and Canada Institute Deputy Director Vitaliy Zhurkin, Institute Section Head Sergey Karaganov, and Institute Senior Researcher Andrey Kortunov article: ""Reasonable Sufficiency—Or How To Break The Vicious Circle"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Indeed, is it reasonable that there is an accumulation on our planet of more than 50,000 nuclear warheads? Or that nearly 30 million men are under arms in various countries of the world? And this, in peacetime?

The arms race, however, has its own inner logic, one that in the final analysis leads to the most irrational of all possible outcomes—the annihilation of the human race. It is precisely the objective of the reasonable sufficiency concept to break the vicious circle of this logic. Keys to security [subhead]

The basic premise of the concept is that security is primarily a political problem. In our time reasonable security of a country can be ensured only through a strategy representing an integral rational combination of the political, military, economic, ideological, humanitarian and other factors involved. The dominant role in this complex is played by political factors. There alone we can find the rational answer to the challenge presented to the security of the nations. **In the political sphere the key to the solution of the central problem of the security of each state separately and all of them taken together, to the limitation and reduction of armaments can be found.**

By relying exclusively on military technical means a state inevitably sets its own security against international security, its own interests, against the interests of the world community as a whole. And concept of reasonable sufficiency requires of political leaders a readiness to take account of the interests of their adversaries, to make concessions and agree to compromises. Firm observance of one's own interests does not exclude, but rather presupposes, readiness to make concessions. Only in this way can agreement be reached.

It is the enormous dimensions of the existing nuclear arsenals that afford broad possibilities for drastic and far-reaching steps towards scaling them down to the levels of reasonable sufficiency. To rule out the possibility of a nuclear strike made with impunity, to deal the aggressor an unacceptable damage by air retaliatory strike, the side attacked would need to use only a small percentage of its strategic arsenal. Hence both sides could proceed to reduce nuclear (and not only nuclear) armaments in large quantities at once without prejudicing their security.

The concept of reasonable sufficiency presupposes that to prevent aggression it is necessary not only to achieve a balance of forces, to evaluate the hypothetical potential of the other side, but above all to restrain its leaders from unleashing war, to take account of its real intentions, and, what is most important, its interests.

These interests are as a role constant, they change rather slowly and are determined by stable factors—geographical; class, economic, historical, socio-psychological, and last, but not the least political. A realistic assessment of these factors can be a safeguard against underestimation of the threat, which is fraught with the increasing likelihood of war, and against exaggeration of that threat which could provoke tensions, as arms buildup and eventually undermine international security.

To determine the dimensions of the threat it is not enough to properly appraise the armed forces of the other side; it is also necessary to make a thorough analysis of its specific political, social, moral, psychological, historical and cultural features. Only such an analysis can ascertain the extent of the damage wrought by retaliatory action the threat of which would deter its ruling circles from unleashing aggressive war. What symmetric response lacks [subhead]

The process of adoption in international practice of the concept of reasonable sufficiency will of course be long and difficult. Nevertheless in some areas of the relations between the two blocs it could be applied already today. After all, the principles of the concept are universal. For instance, they presuppose the need for strictly defensive military doctrines on both sides. Moreover, they presuppose bringing the structure of the armed forces, especially along the line of confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the development of the military policies as a whole, and the operational art (even tactics, perhaps, especially in Europe) into full conformity with the officially proclaimed defensive character of the military doctrines. **What is in question is the gradual creation of a political and military climate (primarily in Europe) in which neither side would stand in fear of surprise attack.** This would be facilitated by reducing the share of offensive and increasing the shhare of defensive weapons in the armed forces, and by changing the character of military exercises so as not to evoke the suspicions of the other side. That is, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in his recent article, the armed forces of any given state should be sufficient to repel potential aggressor but insufficient to conduct offensive operationals. Needless to say, the best way to improve the general situation has always been and remains the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

An asymmetrical response to the provocative actions of the other side should play an important role in practical implementation of the principle of reasonable sufficiency. At first glance copying the actions of the initiators of arms buildups—the development and deployment of analogous systems—is the simplest and most "natural"

means of preventing violations of the strategic balance. Actually, however, copying various armaments developed and deployed by the political aggressor frequently results in lagging behind in the arms race. Moreover, as military technology becomes more sophisticated and more time is needed to develop, test and deploy weapons, the lag could even increase.

Further, a symmetrical response means that the initiator of a new round in the arms race can make more effective use of its technological, geostrategic and other advantages. The other side is compelled to conduct the contest on the "opponent's field" and according to his "rules of the game." In that case the cost of the arms race (economic and political) could be greater for that side than for the initiator of the round.

Experience shows that the asymmetrical response not only makes it possible to avoid such negative consequences but creates some extremely complex problems for the country that initiatied the arms race. For example, in the 1950s the United States persistently sought to compel the Soviet Union to compete with it in the building of a strategic bomber force, counting on the geostrategic advantages of the U.S. (primarily, the dense network of bases it had built around the U.S.S.R.) and also on its technological and industrial superiority enabling Washington to dictate its own terms in this competition. The asymmetrical response of the U.S.S.R.—the accelerated development of intercontinental ballistic missiles—was an unpleasant surprise for the U.S., forcing it to revise many of its traditional tenets of military strategy. The development of the ICBMs was the main factor enabling the U.S.S.R. to achieve within a historically brief space of time strategic parity with the U.S. (A more detailed exposition of the evolution of the principles of reasonable sufficiency will be found in an article by the same authors in the December issue of the journal *U.S.A.: Economics, Politics, Ideology*.—Ed.)

Equally discouraging and unexpected for Washington was the Soviet Union's resolve to give an asymmetrical reply to Strategic Defence Initiative should the U.S. decide, in spite of everything, to deploy weapons in outer space. The Soviet position as regards countermeasures to neutralize the SDI programme dooms that programme to strategic and economic failure. The advantage of unilateral action [subhead]

An important element of reasonable sufficiency should be the flexible combination of bilateral and unilateral steps towards limiting and reducing armaments. Many believe that here unilateral measures play a purely secondary role, pursuing tactical rather than strategic objectives. Hopes are mainly pinned on bilateral and multilateral measures. As we see it, however, the correlation between bilateral and unilateral measures is more complex.

The bilateral (as well as the multilateral) process of reducing armaments is the principle avenue for ensuring security. Some notable progress has been made along these lines, and the potential in this respect is enormous.

At the same time, it would be a mistake to regard the bilateral process of reducing armaments as the only possible way and to close one's eyes to the difficulties and problems it involves. In the context of the unavoidable reciprocity of the bilateral process, the side that is interested in the continuation of the arms race and maintaining tension can, by simply blocking progress, cut short or emasculate the process. An agreement requiring thorough assessment of the extremely complex balance of interests not only takes time but in large measure reduces the negotiations to a technical procedure, to endless consultations of experts. As a result, the political substance of the negotiations can be eroded.

Since World War II some substantial measures to limit and reduce armaments have been implemented unilaterally. And although the U.S. and the West in general have also sometimes taken such steps (the demobilization of American forces after the war, U.S. troop reductions after the Vietnam war), the priority in this sphere unquestionably belongs to the U.S.S.R.

In the initial years after the end of World War II the Soviet Union demobilized about 8.5 million men. In 1955-58 the Soviet armed forces were unilaterally reduced by 2,140,000, and in 1960 there was a decision to make further cut of 1.2 million, but its implementation was later suspended.

These unilateral measures despite their scale (by the end of the 1950s the Soviet armed forces had been reduced by more than one third) by no means weakened the international positions of the U.S.S.R. On the contrary, the second half of the 1950s and the early 1960s were marked by a rapid growth of the prestige and influence of the Soviet Union and the gradual improvement of the world situation. Nor did these measures undermine the security of the U.S.S.R. For they were accompanied by a broad peace offensive which made virtually impossible for the West to bring additional military pressure to bear on our country. The unilateral steps taken by the U.S.S.R. in the 1970s were far more modest in scale and significance, although in the 1970s the political and strategic positions of the U.S.S.R. continued to grow stronger on the basis of the strategic parity with the U.S.A. which the Soviet Union had achieved by the beginning of the decade.

In all probability reasonable sufficiency should presuppose the flexible combination of unilateral, bilateral and multilateral measures in the sphere of arms limitation. Also possible are measures of an "intermediate type" combining the advantages of both the unilateral and bilateral or multilateral approach (for instance, parallel

unilateral actions agreed between the states at a sufficiently high level, but not put in a form of an official agreement.) A faulty doctrine [subhead]

Although the strategic balance between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states is the determining factor of the military and political situation, the strategic nuclear forces as such account for a relatively small share of the economic burden of the arms race (for the U.S., for example, it amounts to no more than 15-20 per cent of the defence budget). The bulk of the costs of the military confrontation is accounted for by the combined arms units and conventional armaments, a considerable part of which is intended for the realization of one or another regional objective. **The conventional arms buildup presents an even more tangible threat to military-strategic stability. Hence the importance of applying the principle of reasonable sufficiency also at the regional level.**

The striving to create forces capable of waging hostilities in regional conflicts in several different theaters of operations concurrently comes into conflict with that principle. A striking example of such strategy is the American concepts of "two-and-a-half" or "three-and-a-half" wars, envisaging readiness to wage two (and perhaps three) major wars at once, for instance in Europe and in the Far East, and a small war in the Third World.

The irrationality of this approach stems not only from the fact that a "major war" would inevitably escalate into a nuclear war. The history of the last decades shows that in none of the regional armed conflicts (even those which in American terminology can be labeled as "half wars") has the aggressor succeeded in achieving a military victory not to speak of a political one. Judging by everything conflicts of the scale of the U.S. invasion of Grenada can be regarded as the upper limit of effective use of armed force in modern conditions. Any conflict of major dimenstions can drag out for years and even decades, now waning, now flaring up again. While the political and military losses involved outweigh any advantages that might be gained.

Thus, the level of reasonable sufficiency as applied to conventional armed forces must be determined not by the ability to win a major local conflict but by ensuring an adequate defence potential so that the aggressor should not be able to count either on a "local blitzkrieg" or on escalating such a conflict with impunity. Accordingly, the importance of many quantitative factors decreases and the role of such factors as the quality of armaments, mobility and level of professional training, materiel, and preparedness of forces increases.

Another principle of reasonable sufficiency at regional (and for that matter at global) level is to avoid attempts to build up armed strength with the aim of balancing the combined forces of all potential adversaries. This is a totally unrealistic task. Confrontation with all potential opponents cannot but weaken a country. And the surplus of strength accumulated hinders the way to the arms reduction.

Speaking more generally, reasonable sufficiency evidently calls for selective definition of the political objectives as applied to each given region of the world and ensuring that these objectives conform to the economic potential and the main foreign policy principles and tasks of a country on the world arena. How costly violation of this principle can be was glaringly demonstrated by the Vietnam war: it showed the inability of U.S. political elite to match their arms with their means, and their ideological rhetoric with the interests and potentialities of the United States.

The principles of reasonable sufficiency at regional level should include also the renunciation by the great powers of attempts to act as military guarantors of Third World regimes that have no broad social base and are incapable of defending themselves. Thus, what is in question are measures to strengthen international security ruling out military involvement in developing countries. Needed—glasnost in the military sphere [subhead]

The transition from today's mutual military and political deterrence to a broad and eventually comprehensive system of international security is a complex and as yet far from fully comprehended process which will take an entire historical epoch. But one thing is clear already today, and that is the danger and bankruptcy of the concept of deterrence. It must be replaced by the concepts of international cooperation and mutual security in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres. A prominent place here belongs to the principles of reasonable sufficiency. It is these principles that should determine the dimensions and character of the defensive potentials of states both at the successive stages of nuclear disarmament and in the nuclear-free world of the future.

The affirmation in international life of the principles of reasonable sufficiency would be helped greatly by raising the predictability of the behavior of states, and primarily the great powers on the world arena. Predictability is a necessary condition for a reliable stabilization of the world strategic situation, but it is incompatible with the concept of nuclear deterrence. The Western architects and proponents of this concept have always regarded as one of its main virtues the unpredictability and even the irrationality of the behavior of the nuclear powers which supposedly has an intimidating effect on the other side, especially at times of international crises.

The concept of reasonable sufficiency is closely linked also with the problem of information on the mutual base on the military activity of the states. Some headway has been made in this respect (periodic release of information about strategic and other potentials and the Stockholm decisions relating to military exercises). A big

contribution to this process was made by the Berlin Statement of the Political Consultative Committee on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty states, their readiness to compare, together with NATO members, the military doctrines of the two alliances and the prospects of their evolution. But this is not enough. **In the present-day world there is a need for openness, for more information about the armed forces of the sides.** For centuries secrecy in this sphere was an important means of safeguarding security. Today, when national means of verification are constantly being perfected, the core of the security system—strategic armaments, and to a considerable extent also conventional armaments—have in large measure ceased to be a secret for the other side. Moreover the absence of reliable information is often used by unscrupulous propaganda agencies for the systematic exaggeration of data and the fabrication of nonexistent "threats." Progress towards reasonable sufficiency should proceed parallel with the solution of this problem of international security.

Karpov: Binary Decision Complicates Work

LD131201 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—That the U.S. Administration has made Congress lift the ban on the production of binary warfare agents is definitely complicating work in Geneva to draw up a convention to prohibit chemical weapons, said Viktor Karpov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Arms Control and Disarmament Directorate.

Speaking today in an interview with a TASS diplomatic correspondent, he said the manufacture of binary munitions in the United States could resume as early as next December and it would then be more difficult to solve the central problem of forbidding chemical weapons and destroying their stocks.

Karpov said binaries were weapons which consisted of what by themselves might be harmless chemicals, but which made a lethal combination when mixed together. That fact, he added, would make verification difficult as binaries' components could be produced at factories that had previously not been involved in the manufacture of chemical weapons and then be stockpiled for future use.

"I cannot say that the appearance of binary munitions will cancel all prospects for an accord in Geneva. It is still crucial to search for agreement, but the binaries will definitely complicate things," Karpov said.

"In the Soviet Union it is believed that despite its verbal radicalism, the U.S. posture at the talks on chemical weapons in Geneva is not backed up with practical action. The issue will, of course, be raised at the forthcoming negotiations with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow.

"One would like to hope that the U.S. side will demonstrate a better understanding of the need to solve the problem of chemical weapons," Karpov concluded.

Participants Discuss Shikhany Demonstration

LD091158 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1540 GMT on 8 October carries a 20-minute program entitled: "A Ban on Chemical Weapons—A Meeting with Participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference," in which foreign political commentator Vladimir Pasko introduces "selected highlights" from a roundtable discussion recorded on board the *MT Yuriy Andropov* on 3 October between Nazarkin, Friedersdorf, Schaik, Ekeus and Sujka, the Soviet, U.S., Netherlands, Swedish and Polish heads of their respective delegations to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, on their visit to the Shikhany chemical armaments facility.

After introductions by Pasko, Nazarkin speaks on the importance of banning chemical weapons and the contribution made by the Shikhany trip. These views are echoed by Ekeus, who says that an effective monitoring system must be developed. He regrets, however, the skepticism displayed by each side as regards the other's intentions. U.S. Ambassador Friedersdorf says: "Skepticism is the wrong word. I would say rather caution and patience. All the participants in the talks know that there is no point in setting any kinds of artificial limits for any acts at the talks. Today's visit has, of course, made an impression as regards the details which were announced about the ammunition shown. As the U.S. ambassador I am encouraged by the fact that the Soviet Union is beginning to approach the stance taken by the United States in 1969. At that time the United States unilaterally renounced production of chemical weapons. We also consider it useful that the Soviet Government has accepted the U.S. invitation to Ambassador Nazarkin and his delegation to visit Tooele in Utah on 20-21 November, where the same thing that we saw here will be shown—that is, the destruction of chemical weapons." He hopes there will be progress at the talks, and adds: "It is not a matter of skepticism, but rather of healthy and cautious optimism that a convention will be concluded."

Nazarkin thanks the U.S. side for the invitation to Tooele, but asks why the United States refused the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a convention on destroying chemical weapons in 1969. He said: "After all, if the United States had not then rejected that proposal, then not only the United States but the Soviet Union and other states would have stopped chemical weapons production and destroyed weapons stocks on a treaty basis as long ago as 1969." In reply, Friedersdorf states that Nixon was in power in 1969 and that he does not wish to comment on that administration's policies.

Pasko interrupts by asking how the U.S. decision to resume chemical arms production is supposed to assist the talks. Friedersdorf replies: "I think that it will give

the U.S. Congress more confidence that the United States will be capable of defending itself. When there are two equal forces then there can be a treaty, and then trust will be strengthened." Nazarkin presses the point, asking: "Why should a state invest, prepare to invest, tremendous resources in creating a new generation of chemical weapons if there are prospects of banning and destroying all chemical weapons in the near future?" Friedersdorf replies: "The United States does not worship chemical weapons. On the contrary, it has a feeling of hatred toward chemical weapons. They are very expensive weapons, and the U.S. Government stands for strict economy in its budgetary resources. I would like to note that our budgetary process is built on an annual basis and that this program was sanctioned in 1986, that is, before the Soviet Union announced that it was stopping chemical weapons production." Pasko reminds listeners that Congress has reaffirmed the new program since the Soviet announcement. Friedersdorf says: "I can assure you that if the United States is successful in concluding a convention the administration and the Congress will be more than happy to give up this program."

Ambassador Shaik of the Netherlands then reflects on certain aspects of the future convention, noting the complexity of such a document. Polish Ambassador Sujka reiterates this view and calls for new approaches to international problems. He says that skepticism should give way to realism.

Summing up the roundtable discussion, Pasko says that despite the problems still to be overcome in concluding a chemical weapons convention "none of the participants in the discussion doubted that the proposed aim could be achieved. This fact gives concrete form to the result of many years of effort begun by the socialist countries' initiative in 1969, and above all, of the Soviet initiatives presented recently aimed at implementing the 27th CPSU congress' idea of creating a comprehensive international security system." Ending the program, he states: One would like to hope that the participant states in the talks will display political will, realism and lofty responsibility in tackling the issue of freeing mankind from this type of mass destruction weapon. The world public awaits real results in the near future."

Extraordinary CEMA Session Opens 13 Oct

Ryzhkov Delivers Speech

LD132041 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—A new and higher stage in the development of the states of the socialist community presupposes intensification in the sphere of socialist division of labor, where there are rich reserves which are by no means being fully exploited. And this means that the machinery of integration must today be more flexible and more effective, and based on economic methods of interaction. In other words, it must be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress.

Questions of such restructuring—in accordance with the recommendations of the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties in 1986—are being discussed at the 43d (Extraordinary) Session of CEMA which opened in Moscow today. As usual, the session is being held at the level of heads of government.

It is attended by delegations led by G. Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria]; K. Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic]; Vo Van Kiet, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; W. Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; C.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic]; Z. Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR [Polish People's Republic]; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SRR [Socialist Republic of Romania]; N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government; and V.V. Sychev, secretary of CEMA.

The session was opened by the chairman of the session, N.I. Ryzhkov.

Allow me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Soviet Government, to welcome cordially the delegations of the fraternal socialist member countries of CEMA who have come here to attend the 43d (Extraordinary) Session of the Council, he said.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, sends you warm comradely wishes for fruitful work.

We have assembled in order to make decisions of great importance to the whole socialist community, and in order, on the basis of those decisions, to embark upon practical joint work to restructure the machinery of CEMA's cooperation and activity. We shall thereby begin to put into practice the accords and ideas that were presented by the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries at their working meeting in Moscow.

In the activity of communist and workers' parties, questions of strengthening economic ties between socialist states and developing their cooperation occupy a special place. They are inseparable from the solution of radical problems of socialist construction in each country, of confirming the principles of equality and respect for mutual interests in international relations, from the fight for peace and social progress. A practical search for new ways to achieve socioeconomic development, the start for which was laid 70 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is continuing in our joint work in the area of the formation of economic relations free of inequality, discrimination, and diktat.

Today, on the eve of the 70th October anniversary, that breakthrough in the history of humanity, turning to our collective experience we are objectively evaluating our own successes and failures. We see the difficulties arising before us and the possibilities for overcoming them.

The achievements by our community are inarguable, but at the same time the scale of the tasks posed by the new stage of development and the serious problems awaiting solution is great.

The joint work done since the Moscow working meeting has shown that all the CEMA member countries are united in wanting to inject the necessary dynamism into economic cooperation, to free it from everything that hinders socialist economic integration. These efforts made by us correspond to a trend toward the internationalization of economic life, about which Vladimir Ilyich Lenin used to speak and write. They answer the demands of scientific and technical progress and serve as a guarantee that attempts to weaken and undermine the forces of socialism being undertaken by imperialist reaction will prove to be in vain.

Striving to make our cooperation an efficient instrument of socioeconomic acceleration and intensification of social production, we must utilize that great potential that is at the root of our cooperation, master as yet unmastered methods and forms of cooperation, approach the phenomena of life from a standpoint of new thinking, combining this with realism and an understanding of objective conditions.

Proceeding from these tasks, a document has been prepared on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration in CEMA activities, which we are to discuss. It is the result of much work. A whole internationalist collective of specialists and leading scholars from all countries in the community took part in it. The achievement of agreed decisions was facilitated to a large extent by the meetings of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties and permanent representatives of the countries in CEMA.

N.I. Ryzhkov expressed confidence that the work of the session will proceed in the spirit of constructive cooperation, full mutual understanding, in a spirit of real socialist internationalism.

A.K. Antonov, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, delivered a report on the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation, socialist economic integration, and the work of CEMA.

N.I. Ryzhkov, head of the Soviet delegation, then spoke at the session.

He said: The task of the present CEMA session consists of starting work to implement accords reached at the working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties last November in Moscow, on the need for a fundamental perfecting of the mechanism of CEMA cooperation and activity. The adoption of a prepared draft decision of the session meets this task; opens up a road to qualitative transformations in cooperation between CEMA member countries for the purposes of turning it into a more effective factor for speeding up social and economic development, for consolidating unity and cohesion in the socialist community, and for strengthening its international positions.

He said: A draft decision aimed at perfecting the mechanism of CEMA cooperation and work, worked out on instructions from the working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties last November, has been turned over for discussion to the CEMA session. The adoption of this document should lay down the beginning of our joint practical work for restructuring the system of cooperation between CEMA member countries, for the purpose of turning it into a more effective factor for speeding up social and economic development, for consolidating unity and cohesion in the socialist community, and for strengthening its international positions.

In considering the submitted draft decision and in mapping out the program for our further work, one cannot fail to take into account the situation now developing in the world and in our community.

Thanks to major foreign policy initiatives and concrete programs for step-by-step liquidation of nuclear and other weaponry, which have been put forward by the Soviet Union and Warsaw treaty states, the activeness of peace-loving forces is growing. The consistency and flexibility shown by us and the readiness for far-reaching steps in carrying out effective control [kontrolya] over disarmament, have as their result today the Soviet-U.S. accord in principle on the destruction of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. The positive response it has received everywhere around the world creates favorable conditions for it being possible to make the first practical step toward a nuclear-free world. Socialist countries favor forming a comprehensive system of international security, which recently received further concretization in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World". This system presents us with opportunities for broad coordinated actions both in foreign policy and in the most important areas today as economics and ecology.

N.I. Ryzhkov noted that the ideas put forward in the comprehensive system of security are receiving wider and wider recognition, but the situation in the world still remains complex and tense. The United States and its allies are stepping up their policy of a differentiated approach to countries of the community. The global system of export control is becoming even more fierce; and Coordinating Commission on Export Controls lists, which are used as a weapon for slowing down scientific and technical progress in socialist countries, are expanding.

The CEMA countries, being a part of the world economy, experience for themselves the consequences of negative processes occurring in the world capitalist market. Structural changes in the economy of capitalist countries, being implemented on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology, intensify even more the contradictions inside the imperialist systems, aggravate the competitive struggle for markets and for spheres for investing capital, lead to the resurgence of protectionist tendencies in international trade and to the intensification of the policy of discrimination and economic sanctions.

Such is the real situation in which the CEMA countries are resolving the tasks of socialist construction in the present extremely responsible stage.

Intense work is underway in our countries to restructure the national economic complexes. But in many new directions in the development of science and technology the foremost boundaries are still far from having been attained. The creation of new industries and the technological reequipping in the sphere of material production urgently requires the speeding up of technical progress. Questions concerned with raising the quality of output are acute.

Only successful progress in all these directions at the same time can guarantee that the main goal will be achieved—the final transfer to the universal intensification of public sector production. The activity of fraternal parties is characterized to an increasing degree by an atmosphere of creativity, and the striving to find effective forms of managing the economy and linking the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the planned socialist economy, which is the basis for speeding up economic development both of each country individually and the community as a whole, and serves to lay bare the huge potential of the socialist system, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

However, as yet we still cannot say that we have managed to overcome the tendency to reduce the dynamism of the economic development of our community.

Because of a deterioration in the Soviet Union's trading conditions brought about by the changes in the state of the world capitalist market, our trade turnover with European CEMA countries since 1985 in terms of cost is virtually in a state of stagnation, despite the growth in its physical volume in accordance with long-term agreements.

It follows from this that if we do not take the appropriate joint measures the development of our trade and economic ties with countries in the community may become even more complicated.

In the period when together we conducted a coordinated search for major areas of cooperation, the rate of restructuring was increasing in the Soviet Union and radical reforms in all spheres of public life were being implemented. A deepening of democracy and self-government was being ensured, glasnost and openness [otkrytost] in resolving all matters of overall state and local significance were being developed. We set about implementing a cardinal reform in management in the sphere of the economy.

The question of what made restructuring essential from an objective point of view and its nature and significance for the development of cooperation between fraternal countries was elucidated in our official documents, the decisions of the 27th Congress, and the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It was shown profoundly in the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev, including at a workers' meeting in November last year.

It is evident from these documents that in following a course of restructuring the Soviet Union is striving to create favorable economic, organizational, and legal conditions for the deep integration of our national economy with the national economy of fraternal countries. We are proceeding from the fact that the consistent implementation of this course will give a real advantage not only to the Soviet Union, but also to other CEMA countries. All the decisions on matters relating to reform in the management of foreign economic relations that are being adopted in our country clearly stress the priority nature of economic relations within the framework of the socialist community.

In involving industrial ministries and enterprises in foreign economic activity and granting them broad rights in this sphere, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are directing them toward economically strengthening links with socialist countries and is guaranteed by a system of plan targets, a system of a mechanism for economic management, and organizational and legal norms.

The use of economic levers will create conditions enabling us, as far as joint interests correspond, to gradually transfer the center of gravity in our cooperation with the fraternal countries from simple trade to science and production. The fact that enterprises are becoming direct participants in integration processes does not mean a loss for our cooperation of the advantages connected with centralized planning and control. On the contrary, the reform gives the opportunity for making a closer link between planning and the process of working out scientifically based investment and foreign economic policy, and the formation of optimum proportions of economic development. The implementation of accords at intergovernmental and industry levels will penetrate to the enterprises and be carried out through a system of state orders, limits, and norms, as is envisaged by the new USSR law on state enterprise. The plans for economic and social development of industrial ministries and enterprises provide for a special section including tasks for the development of socialist economic integration, and securing the activity of joint enterprises, international associations, and organizations.

However, mastering the new mechanism and achieving its optimum system of work requires time. It is also connected with the restructuring of organizational forms and with a rejection of stereotypes that have taken root in people's consciousness. There is much to be done in retraining cadres.

Setting up new forms of cooperation is inescapably tied up with overcoming a series of difficulties, especially in the initial period. But as the transformations that we and the fraternal countries are implementing become deeper, direct contacts will undoubtedly develop and create new possibilities for deepening socialist integration.

The additional decisions quite recently made in the USSR on questions of perfecting foreign economic activity are intended to substantially intensify the interest of our enterprises and industrial ministries in deeper participation in socialist integration. They have been given the right to independently create joint enterprises, international associations, and organizations; the conclusion of contracts for one-time deliveries of goods, exchange of goods operations, free use of money in transferable [perevodnykh] rubles for the purchase of necessary goods.

Other CEMA countries are also increasingly relying on the enterprise as the basic link in solving tasks, both of internal development and of cooperation. For this reason, the reform does not distance us, but brings us closer together. In this connection, there is an increasing significance in exchange of experience on utilization of direct links and other new forms of cooperation for expanding reciprocal trade.

We are ready to work out with interested countries questions of creating mutually favorable economic and organizational-legal conditions for the development of cooperation at the level of economic organizations, noted N.I. Ryzhkov.

The new directions in the development of economic ties of CEMA member countries adequate to the level of their economic development and to the new nature and content of integration processes at the contemporary stage, and which have special significance for socioeconomic acceleration, require radical transformations of the mechanism of our cooperation and of the activity of CEMA. The collectively prepared draft decision of the session reflects the single point of view of the countries concerning the basic aims and directions of work to perfect the integration mechanism and the activity of CEMA.

We must regard the decisions being made at this CEMA session as a starting point for further stage-by-stage work on rejuvenating the system of cooperation. On endorsing them, we should, without delay, organize study and analysis of individual issues, develop the preparation of practical solutions for a range of others without slowing down, and procede further in implementing the restructuring of our cooperation.

The provisions in the draft create a foundation for deeper coordination of economic policy and, on this basis, for the refinement of the countries' specialization profiles; the structure of their national economies and mutual goods turnover; and the restructuring, from this point of view, of all work concerning the coordination of plans.

Of particular importance in this respect is the agreement reached on working out a collective concept of international socialist division of labor for the 1991-2005 period. This document should help the countries form their development plans and give them a clear orientation regarding the possibilites and reserves contained within our cooperation.

We link the work on a collective concept with the search for ways of refining the specialization profiles and national economic structures of our countries, paying due consideration to the demands of the scientific and technical revolution. We also see it as a way to help implement the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress in the area of material production. Last, it is the concept that should provide a fundamental answer to the question of how to achieve an increase in mutual goods turnover in the conditions taking shape in the forthcoming period, and how to open up prospects for the development of our economic relations.

Such a document is essential for us to effect the transition to a new technological model of the division of labor, in accordance with which the process of further augmentation of goods turnover will be founded not on increases in the exhcange of fuel and raw material commodities for manufactured items, but on broad intraindustry production cooperation.

The working meeting stressed the significance of economic levers for solving the problems of integration. This way of looking at the issue is well-founded. After all, in the present stage economic integration tools should play a most important role in accelerating scientific and technical progress in the countries of the community, in actively exploiting the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and in reacting flexibly to changing conditions in the world market. Without this, it is impossible to set up direct interaction between economic organizations.

The draft resolution of the session enshrines the policy of refining the system of economic levers and incentives for integration.

The adoption of the prepared draft resolution should mark the beginning of the implementation of practical measures to refine both the economic mechanism of cooperation and its organizational forms.

N.I. Ryzhkov then discussed matters relating to refining price formation systems and the currency-finance mechanism. He stressed the significance of these matters for the broad introduction of new forms of cooperation, the development of cooperation links, and the intensification of socialist economic integration. Note was made of the need to make consistent use of economic levers to guarantee the financial autonomy interests of enterprises in the socialist countries that are establishing direct bilateral production links, for their execution of cost-cutting policy and for the creation of competitive output.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expounded the Soviet proposals on these matters. Concerning a reorganization of the currency and financial mechanism, he said that the Soviet delegation supports the view that alongside the further strengthening and development of the monetary functions of collective currency—the transferable rub!e [perevodnyy rubl]—national currencies should also increasingly be introduced into the mutual calculations of the countries. This is also necessary for servicing the direct production links and new forms of cooperation.

We support the accord of the majority of countries on the introduction of the mutual convertibility of national currencies and the transferable ruble for servicing direct production links, joint economic activity, and scientific and technical cooperation.

As a goal for the future we should keep in mind the gradual transfer, as the necessary conditions arise, from the mutual convertibility of national currencies to the creation of a collective monetary unit, which would be convertible in the future into freely convertible currencies as well. But of course, time will be required for this and it will be necessary to implement considerable changes in the mechanisms of economic management and the principles of economic cooperation between countries.

Directly linked with the matter of an efficient division of labor within the framework of the community are the accords on rendering multifaceted assistance and international aid to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia to lift their economies. Closer coordination on this matter would have great significance. Therefore, the decision to set up special comprehensive programs of cooperation with non-European countries in CEMA is completely well-founded. The reflection in these programs of the tasks connected with building up the export potential of the three countries mentioned would not only be in their interest but also would enhance the effectiveness of economic links with them.

An important role belongs to CEMA in resolving tasks connected with restructuring the system of economic cooperation between our countries. We are all agreed that its work ought to be concentrated on key problems which require intergovernmental coordination. In our view one of the important functions of CEMA is to promote the working out of decisions that are in the interests of every country and the community as a whole, and the preparation of large-scale agreements and programs. Specific matters of production and technical cooperation can be resolved directly between the industrial bodies and enterprises of the countries. Alongside this the road to CEMA is not closed to them—the most substantial matters can always be submitted for discussion to its bodies. In such conditions CEMA can render them assistance in every way possible, including by further improving the mechanism of cooperation and improving the provision of information.

We support the proposals for a new structure for the Council. They meet the requirements of restructuring. In our view, one ought not to reproduce mechanically the industrial structures of management that exist in countries but have in the Council both permanent and temporary bodies that are set up specifically to examine some problem or other.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the main thing is not the structure nor the quantity of bodies, but the quality of the work. In advocating the further strengthening of the internationalist and democratic principles of the work of CEMA the Soviet delegation considers it important that countries not prepared to take part at the present moment in any sort of measures should not impede the settlements of others.

We started restructuring CEMA and cooperation in order to ease the solution of topical questions of integration and development of the economy. In the near future we will have to start work on coordinating plans for the next 5-year period. The conditions in which our countries are living today and the restructuring being implemented in economic mechanisms and the mechanisms of cooperation make necessary a new approach to a number of questions of principle in coordination; they require us to give prime attention to agreeing on structural investment policy. Our cooperation should help us all to carry out large-scale economic maneuvers primarily in key directions, to raise its contribution to the modernization of industry, and to implement projects of major economic importance, especially on the basis of a practical mastery of the developments of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress.

In contrast to past years, the coordination of national economic plans will be carried out on three levels: intergovernmental, industrial, and the level of enterprises and associations implementing direct links. This will allow a deeper elaboration of questions of specialization and coordination; it will allow us to rely on the realization of the comprehensive programs of scientific and technical progress.

During the coordination of the plans it is essential to work out concrete proposals for the organization of broad specialization and coordination of output of the latest technology equipment.

Along with this, there are also great possibilities for deepening specialization and integration in machine-building industries that already exist.

Coordination at the level of associations and enterprises must help toward a more rapid and efficient solution to questions of mastering new types of goods and must ensure unity and the continuity of the cycle "science-production-[passage indistinct]

More on Ryzhkov Speech

LD131216 Moscow TASS in English1209 GMT13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—Examining the proposed draft resolution aimed at upgrading the mechanism of cooperation and activity of the CMEA, and setting out the programme of our further work, we cannot but take into consideration the situation now shaping in the world and in our community, said member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov. He addressed today a sitting of the 43rd (Extraordinary) Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The activity of the peace forces is growing due to major foreign policy initiatives, concrete programmes of stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons which have been advanced by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw treaty countries. The consistency and flexibility on our part, our readiness for far-reaching steps toward effective verification of disarmament have resulted in Soviet-American agreement in principle to eliminate the intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

The ideas inherent in the all-embracing system of security meet with ever wider recognition, but the world situation still remains complex and tense, Nikolay Ryzhkov went on. The United States and its allies step up

their policy of a differentiated approach to countries of the community. A global system of export control toughens. The lists of COCOM [Coordinating Commission on Export Controls] are expanded. They are used as an instrument of holding back the scientific and technological progress in socialist countries.

The CMEA countries, being part of the world economy, feel the consequences of the negative processes taking place in the world capitalist market. The structural changes in the economies of capitalist countries implemented on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology lead to the aggravation of contradictions within the imperialist system, sharpen the competition for markets and the spheres of application of capital, lead to the revival of protectionist tendencies in world trade, to the intensification of the policy of discrimination and economic sanctions.

Intensive work for the restructuring of the national economic complexes is under way in our countries. Advanced results are still to be attained in many new areas of the development of science and technology. Because of the worsening of the conditions for the Soviet Union's trade caused by changes in the situation in the world capitalist market, the value of our trade with the European CMEA countries has virtually been unchanged since 1985, despite the growth of its volume in accordance with long-term agreements. It follows from this that unless we take appropriate joint measures, the development of our commercial and economic relations with the countries of the community might complicate still more.

We proceed from the view that a consistent implementation of the course at the reorganization will yield a real gain not only to the Soviet Union but also to other CMEA countries, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers went on to say. All the decisions we take on the questions of the reform of the management of external economic relations clearly emphasize the priority of economic relations within the socialist community.

The use of economic levers will create the conditions for gradually shifting the emphasis in our cooperation with fraternal countries from an area of trade to a sphere of science and production in whatever degree it suits our joint interests. That enterprises become direct participants in integrational processes does not mean that our cooperation is losing the advantages connected with centralised planning and management. Quite the contrary, the reform will create an opportunity for closer linking the planning with the process of working out a scientifically-substantiated investment and external economic policy, with the shaping of optimum proportions of the national economic development.

The establishment of new forms of cooperation is inevitably linked with overcoming a number of difficulties, particularly in the initial period. But as transformations implemented in the Soviet Union and in fraternal countries deepen, direct ties will undoubtedly be developing and creating new opportunities for the deepening of socialist integration.

New trends in the development of the economic ties of the CMEA member countries in keeping with the level of their economic development and new nature and contents of the integrational process at the present stage and being of special importance for the social and economic acceleration require radical transformations of the mechanism of our cooperation and the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Nikolay Ryzhkov said.

The provisions of the draft resolution lay down a foundation for harmonizing economic policies more thoroughly, for making more specific on that basis the type of specialization of the member-countries, streamlining the structure of their national economies and the mutual goods turnover, and for restyling from that point of view the entire work to coordinate plans.

What is especially important in this respect is the accord reached by the member-countries on evolving a collective concept of the international socialist division of labour for the period between 1991 and 2005. We need such a document in order to make the transition to a new, technological model of the division of labour in conditions of which the process or the further increase in the goods turnover will be based not on an increment in the exchange of fuel and raw materials for finished goods, but on a wide-scale intra-sectoral cooperation in production.

Nikolay Ryzhkov then dwelt on matters related to the streamlining of the pricing systems and the currency-financial mechanism. He stressed the importance of those matters for a wide-scale introduction of new forms of cooperation, for the development of co-production ties, and the deepening of socialist economic integration.

He took note of the need for a consistent use of economic levers for ensuring the cost accounting interests of enterprises in socialist countries which establish direct production contacts between themselves, for pursuing a loss-precluding policy and turning out competitive products.

Touching on the restructuring of the currency-financial mechanism, he said that the Soviet delegation was of the opinion that, alongside the further strengthening and development of the monetary functions of the collective currency—the transferrable rouble, national currencies should be drawn increasingly into mutual settlements between the member-countries. This is important also from the point of view of direct production contacts and new forms of cooperation. The long-term aim which should be borne in mind in this respect is a gradual transition, as necessary conditions for that will be emerging, from the mutual convertibility of the national currencies to the institution of a collective monetary unit,

which could be converted in the future into freely convertible currencies. However, this will require a certain time, and substantial changes will have to be made in the economic mechanisms and principles of economic interaction between the member-countries.

Accords on multilateral assistance and international aid to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in ensuring a steady progress of their economies is directly linked with the issue of a rational division of labour in the framework of the community, Nikolay Ryzhkov went on to say. A closer coordination of efforts in that sphere would be of great significance. This is why the decision to draw up special comprehensive programmes for cooperation with the European CMEA countries is perfectly justified. If these programmes reflect the tasks pertaining to the build-up of the export capabilities of the three mentioned countries, it would not only come in line with their interests, but also enhance the efficiency of economic ties with them.

In our opinion, one of the important functions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is to promote the elaboration of decisions meeting the interests of each country and the community as a whole and the drafting of wide-scale agreements and programmes. Specific issues related to cooperation in production and technology can be tackled directly by sectoral bodies and enterprises in the member-countries. However, the road to the CMEA is never closed for them: More substantive issues can always be submitted for discussion to the Council's organs.

We support the proposals concerning a new structure of the Council. They come in line with the demands of the reorganization drive. In our opinion, structural management systems existing in the member-countries should not be mechanically reproduced. The Council should have both standing and temporary organs set up specially to examine one or other problem. But I would like to emphasize, that the important thing is not the structure and the number of organs, but the quality of work. Advocating the further consolidation of internationalist and democratic principles in the work of the CMEA, the Soviet delegation considers it important that countries, which are not prepared to participate in some or other project at a given time, should not hinder others from reaching accord.

Unlike the previous years, the coordination of national economic plans will be carried out at three levels: the inter-governmental and sectoral levels and at the level of enterprises and amalgamations which maintain direct contacts. This will make it possible to study more thoroughly matters pertaining to specialization and cooperation and make emphasis on the implementation of the comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress. In the course of the coordination of plans it is important to work out specific proposals concerning the organization of wide-scale specialization and cooperation in the output of the newest manufacturing equipment. In addition to that, vast opportunities exist for deepening socialization and cooperation in the sectors of machine building which have already taken shape. The coordination at the level of enterprises and amalgamations should promote a faster and more efficient solution of questions related to the beginning of output of new types of products and ensure the integrity and continuity of the "science—production—supply" cycle.

Such an approach to the coordination of plans will bring us closer to the implementation of the joint strategy for the development of economic cooperation, enable us to use properly and in our own interests the participation in the international division of labour and help us neutralize those negative phenomena which may result from the interaction with the world capitalist system.

The Soviet delegation, said the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR will vote for the adoption of the draft resolution of the session, for we believe that it will mark the beginning of our further joint efforts to streamline cooperation. The socialist community is living through a very difficult and very responsible stage in its development. However, our fraternal parties and nations have the strength and the will to overcome difficulties and march ahead confidently along the road of integration and progress, discovering and using to the full in our practical actions the advantages of socialism for the benefit of an all-round consolidation of our community.

Hungary's Grosz Speaks

LD131346 Budapest MTI in English 1155 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 13 (MTI)—Hungary's Prime Minister Karoly Grosz addressed the 43rd (special) Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow. Among other things he stressed that the meeting was highly important from the considerations of socialist economic integration, the transformation of the mechanism of cooperation, and the renewal and updatement of C.M.E.A. activity. He stated that Hungary is striving to attain a comprehensive, true renewal of the system of socialist economic cooperation and C.M.E.A. activity, to achieve true progress. Within the framework of integration all factors are given to attain intensive economic development. According to the Hungarian opinion the system of means of cooperation have not been expanded and updated to the degree and at the rate as has been required by the changes in the conditions for cooperation. Eliminating the gap in this sphere is one of the key issues of advancing cooperation.

The prime minister reviewed the topical tasks which the development of the Hungarian national economy is facing. He pointed out that economic cooperation with the C.M.E.A. members is of decisive significance in

Hungary's international economic relations. For the development of the Hungarian economy it is vital to take better advantage of the opportunities within it.

Qualitative changes are required in the socialist economic integration, Karoly Grosz emphasized. In examining the proposals contained in the draft resolution it can be concluded that several measures new in nature already point in this direction but they have not yet resulted in a qualitative break-through in advancing the system of conditions for cooperation. The resolutions to be approved now are the first phase in the transformation of the integration. For Hungary it is particularly important that the manners of increasingly validating commodity and monetary relations be elaborated in detail, along with the program for transforming the currency-monetary and credit system of the socialist economic integration.

Karoly Grosz stressed that elaborating a collective concept of an international division of labour among the C.M.E.A. members is highly important. In this concentration must be on strategical issues of economic cooperation so that the division of labour more completely build upon thorough analysis of value relations, cost factors and price conditions. [sentence as received] It is necessary that the concept also include the main trends in the transformation of the cooperation mechanism.

A step forward of both principle and practise is the establishment and expansion of direct relations between producer companies and scientific research institutes. It is essential that the economic, legal and financial conditions for this be brought about as quickly as possible.

Planning coordination will continue to retain its fundamental role in organizing the international division of labour, in solving major strategic issues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. At the same time a new function is to be more definite validation of the autonomous initiatives taken by producer companies.

The Hungarian prime minister stressed: "We fully agree with the position of the draft resolution that contract prices must be defined in a uniform manner in all areas of economic relations, based on world market prices."

The evolvement of socialist economic integration, he continued, is inconceivable without a fundamental transformation in the currency-monetary and credit system of cooperation. A decisive advance even on short term would take place if a partial convertibility of the transferable rouble to convertible currencies would be introduced. In addition, it is necessary perspectively for the C.M.E.A. to have a common currency that is convertible to other currencies, which later on would be organically related to the national currencies of the member countries. Unfortunately, he said, the section of the draft resolution of the session concerned with currency-monetary issues contains few concrete elements.

Finally the Hungarian prime minister called for a fundamental transformation in the C.M.E.A. organization and working methods. He stated that in harmony with this, they must reduce the number of standing C.M.E.A. bodies to the level necessary, reduce overdimensioned organizations and staffs, and diminish the bureaucratic features that have evolved. He stressed that the C.M.E.A. bodies of representation must, in the future, deal only with emphasized national-economy level interactions of cooperation requiring government decision, and organization of cooperation actions of strategic significance. By insuring a proper economic and legal framework, evolvement of direct enterprise level contacts can be promoted and the organization of production, technical and technological cooperation can be entrusted to the enterprises and associations.

Stoph Addresses Conference

LD131802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 13 Oct 87

["From Willi Stoph's Speech at the 43d (Extraordinary) Conference of the CEMA"—ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct ADN—At the start of his speech, Willi Stoph paid tribute to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "With the victory of the October Revolution and the birth and subsequent strengthening of the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, conditions were created for placing cooperation within a framework of socialist community on a new basis characterized by respect for the right to self-determination of people, complete equality, and mutually beneficial cooperation and comradely mutual help."

There is a direct link between Lenin's decree on peace and the present struggle of the USSR and the socialist states closely allied with her for safeguarding peace, for disarmament and detente, Willi Stoph continued. The GDR is persistently active in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries for the implementation of a joint socialist peace policy.

The decision to be made at this conference to transform the mechanism for reciprocal cooperation and socialist economic integration as well as the work of CEMA represent an important document for making cooperation within the framework of CEMA even more effective, Willi Stoph continued. The GDR party and state leadership sees the steady deepening of cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries as a decisive guarantee for the stable development of the GDR national economy and simultaneously as an important pledge for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

The important thing is to organize even more effectively the coordination of plans with the active participation of the ministries, combines, and foreign trade enterprises under the leadership of the central planning organs.

Willi Stoph said that the joint efforts to achieve scientific-technological top performances and to make use of this in the economy takes the leading place in cooperation among CEMA countries. The obligation taken on by the GDR to implement a comprehensive program in accordance with the decisions of the SED for more rapid development and use of key technologies is being fulfilled. "The more rapid development of microelectronics is without doubt a focus of cooperation. In accordance with the comprehensive program we are carrying out, together with the Soviet Union in particular, such important tasks as manufacturing systems for the production of highly integrated printed circuits and the development and production of ultrahighly integrated memory circuits and other microelectronic components."

The GDR accords great importance to the widespread use of direct relations between combines, production cooperative, and research establishments, particularly in research and development and in the development of stable lines of specialization and cooperation in production. The GDR combines fulfill all the preconditions and conditions to make full use of the opportunities for cooperation with partners in other CEMA countries in accordance with the plan.

In conclusion Willi Stoph said: "We support the decision that the role of the CEMA in organizing economic cooperation between our countries should be significantly increased, and it should direct its work toward the solution of strategic questions of cooperation."

CSSR's Strougal Speaks

LD132215 Prague CTK in English 2024 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow Oct 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia attaches key significance to the working out of a collective conception of the international socialist division of labour, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal told the current 43rd (Extraordinary) Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) here today.

He stated that the elaboration of the conception will not be an easy task both in terms of contents and time. It is a comprehensive task which has not been presented in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on this level yet. Moreover, the importance of this conception is increasing in the context of the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation as it represents factual foundations of integration.

"Our strong interest in the working out of the conception follows from the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is one of those CMEA states that orientate their external economic relations to the greatest extent to the community, and the Soviet Union in particular," Lubomir Strougal said and added: "We want to use the formation of the conception of international socialist division of labour to ensure that the Czechoslovak economy function as one of the specialized centres of scientific-technological development in the framework of the community of the CMEA states."

"We are of the opinion that a strategic turn in the development of the Czechoslovak economy is possible only in the framework of the CMEA community," the Czechoslovak premier stressed.

The first results of preparatory work organized in Czechoslovakia have shown that "our key task in the elaboration of a collective conception will be to determine perspective and comprehensive bonds between our and Soviet economies," Lubomir Strougal said. He pointed out that the perspective economic intentions and tasks set in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union "require a gradual change of the existing model of our bilateral economic relations," the Czechoslovak premier said and continued: "It is especially necessary to ensure a marked change in the composition of our imports from the Soviet Union. This concerns extension of the import of products of the processing industry (engineering, chemical and consumer goods) without which changes in the Czechoslovak structure of production would be impossible."

Czechoslovakia also envisages import of scientific-technological know-how necessary for the modernization of the Czechoslovak production base and for increasing the technological standard of its export production, Lubomir Strougal said adding that Czechoslovakia at the same time realizes that it must take every effort to be able to satisfy the changing needs of Soviet partners.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that a specific problem in the preparation of a collective conception of international socialist division of labour is the need for higher effectiveness of aid provided to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia. Czechoslovakia stands for a united and coordinated approach to these questions which is necessary in order to overcome the existing scattering of this aid.

"We recommend strengthening of multilateralness especially in the sphere of credits. We will e.g. propose that part of the credit resources earmarked for important development programs of cooperation with the above mentioned countries, including programs of the development of the power industry, transport, production infra-structure, etc., be transferred to a multilateral base by creating joint funds at the international investment bank," Lubomir Strougal said.

He underlined that "in the interest of achieving a united stand in questions concerning the granting of aid, Czechoslovakia considers it expedient to strive, in case of bilateral aid, for its consistent differentiation from general foreign trade relations."

Speaking about the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal said that "The basis of our measures is full openness of the

economy to the socialist economic integration and orientation on joint planning, effectiveness, long-term balance in mutual economic relations and on direct economic contacts between the economic organizations of member states."

In another part of his speech, the Czechoslovak premier voiced support for the proposal to set the basis of contract prices for the 1991-1995 period to improve their creation. "We shall also suggest that while the method of price creation is being improved, they should be gradually brought closer to world prices."

Lubomir Strougal said that "It would be expedient if organic links between the convertible ruble and the national currencies of member states were achieved in the CMEA monetary system. We suggest that the national currencies of the individual member states should be involved, besides the collective currency, in the CMEA clearing and payment relations. This should take place gradually, starting with the clearing of direct contacts between their organizations. This measure would form the external functions of national currencies and at the same time stregthen the monetary functions of the convertible ruble."

This would require the introduction and obligatory use of real and interlinked exchange rates and in the initial stages also relevant coefficients. "We regard this step as an essential prerequisite for the involvement of national currencies in the CMEA clearing and payment relations and for securing mutual convertibility of national currencies," Lubomir Strougal said and added that changes in the CMEA monetary system would be followed by adequate adaptations in the activity of international socialist banks whose ultimate objective would be to make the convertible ruble convertible for freely convertible currencies.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that the use of all forms of cooperation in the khozrazchot (intra-enterprise accounting system) sphere requires legal measures.

"The effort exerted by the Czechoslovak side for the improvement of the contractual-legal bases of cooperation stems from broader involvement of economic organizations in international cooperation. This places new demands on the legal regime, as emphasis on the khozrazchot contents of direct contacts necessarily brings to the fore the need to increase the legal certainties of the organizations involved."

In the concluding part of his speech, Lubomir Strougal said that the work of the CMEA bodies and apparatus should be improved. "We are not interested in increasing the extent of talks at whatever level they may be held, but in increasing the economic and social effectiveness of our integration. We should thus strive for the simplest possible future organization of the CMEA, as this is generally the best choice."

Poland's Messner Speaks

LD132213 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Excerpt] At the beginning of the foreign news, a report from the 43d Extraordinary Session of the CEMA. Here is our Moscow correspondent Witold Stefanowicz:

CEMA delgations are bing chaired by heads of governments. The Council Session is examining ways to improve the economic cooperation among our states, especially in the spheres of planning, and goods and fiscal turnover. The implementation of the decisions of the November 1986 meeting of leaders of communist and workers parties is being discussed. Nikolay Ryzhkov, the premier of the Soviet Union, opened the meeting by passing on to the participants Mikhail Gorbachev's wishes for fruitful discussions. Ryzhkov said the aim of the session was to make important decisions for the whole socialist community and to start restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and CEMA activity.

Premier Zbigniew Messner, directing the work of the Polish delegation, stated that the values of the socialist community were one of the important bases of efforts to achieve general security and disarmament. He emphasised the significance of peaceful initiatives of the Soviet leadership and Mikhail Gorbachev personally, and also spoke of the socialist states' support for the Wojciech Jaruzelski plan. Zbigniew Messner informed the session's participants about the thorough restructuring of the Polish economy and stressed that we in CEMA were in favor of introducing explicit and clear economic rules. The Polish premier emphasised that "socialist" must mean "effective", and must be principled in character. Zbigniew Messner also pointed out the need for serious restructuring of the functions and structures of CEMA, and also of an energetic analysis of the activity of economic organisations created at the initiative of the Council. Those that have not stood the test should quite simply be abolished, Premier Messner said. At the same time, he gave assurance that Poland would do all it can in the Council's work to promote the most effective implementation of its decisions.

On the occasion of the approaching 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Zbigniew Messner passed on to the Soviet comrades the very best wishes, congratulations, and friendly greetings of the party and government leadership and the whole Polish nation. [passage omitted]

SRV's Vo Van Kiet Speaks

OW140759 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 14—Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the session, yesterday delivered his address to the Special Session of the Council for

Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) on "restructuring the mechanism of multi-lateral cooperation and socialist economic integration and other CMEA activities", which is currently held in Moscow. Excerpts follow:

"We note with particular joy that our party's guideline of renovation conforms to the fullscale restructuration [as received] currently undertaken by the parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Restructuration and renovation are of epochal significance and have become pressing demands of the socialist community, of many countries in our community, as well as of the relations of cooperation and intergration in our community.

"At present, our economy still is at a very low level of development. However, in the direction charted out for the whole community, we are convinced that we will continue to receive wholehearted assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. For our part, we will do all we can to take part in the restructuration of the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration and other CMEA activities." "The Vietnamese party and Government warmly appreciate the fraternal countries' support for the proposal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regarding the working out and implementation of an overall programme for multilateral cooperation between European CMEA member countries and Vietnam. This shows the fraternal countries' noble international sentiments toward the Vietnamese people."

"For a long time, Vietnam has cooperated with other socialist countries chiefly on a bilateral basis. It has failed to make use of the collective strength of the whole community in many respects, particularly in specialization and cooperation in production. As a result, in the working out of a special overall programme on multilateral cooperation between European CMEA member countries and Vietnam we hope that we will pay due attention to the harmonious combination of multilateral with bilateral cooperation with the highest possible efficiency.

"At this moment, we have all agreed upon the major objectives of restructuration including the acceleration of the process of heightening the evenness in the economic development level of all member countries, first of all that of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in order to make it closer to that of the European member countries. This is an important task demonstrating the high responsibility of the coummunity toward its developing member countries.

"The adoption by our session of a resolution on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration as well as other CMEA activities will open a new period of our cooperation reflecting our resolve to conduct fullscale renovation aimed at creating new possibilities, bringing into fully play our potentialities, and ensuring the constant growth of each member country and the whole community as well. The Vietnamese party, Government and people are determined to strengthen further cooperation with the fraternal countries and strive for the full implementation of all questions raised in the resolution.

We have had useful lessons in the implementation of the overall programme, and of the resolutions adopted by the economic summit conferences as well as the overall programme on scientific and technical advances up to the year 2000. We also have the necessary foundations to successfully realise with the highest efficiency the resolution on restructuration of which the key is to build up and put into practice the concept about international division of socialist labour by the year 2005.

Arriving Delegations Listed

PM131307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Second Edition pp 1,4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session:

Bulgaria: G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers (head of the delegation); G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign economic relations, and Bulgarian permanent representative to CEMA; S. Ovcharov, minister of planning and the economy; M. Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister; S. Kyosev, permanent secretary of the Council of Ministers Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and C. Zhelezov, Bulgarian deputy permanent representative to CEMA.

Hungary: K. Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers (head of the delegation); M. Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungarian permanent representative to CEMA; L. Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; P. Tetenyi, chairman of the State Committee for Technical Development; and F. Bartha, head of the Council of Ministers Secretariat for International Economic Relations.

The SRV: Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission (head of the delegation); Vu Oanh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Duc Luong, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and SRV permanent representative to CEMA; Dang Huu, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; Nguyen Manh Cam, SRV

ambassador to the USSR; Pham Van Hoa, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Hoang Thuc Tan, SRV deputy permanent representative to CEMA.

The GDR: W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers (head of the delegation); W. Jarowinsky, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; G. Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent representative to CEMA; G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; G. Ehrensperger, head of a SED Central Committee department; and H. Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister.

Cuba: C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, and Cuban permanent representative to CEMA (head of the delegation); J. Camacho, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; L. Soto, secretary of the PCC Central Committee; A. Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; J. Lopez Moreno, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Board; J. Acosta, head of the PCC Central Committee Economic Department; E. Meiendez, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; F. Garcia Valls, Cuban deputy permanent representative to CEMA; R. Montenegro, permanent secretary to CEMA under the Council of Ministers; and E. Reyes, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Economic Department.

Mongolia: D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers (head of the delegation); D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent Mongolian representative to CEMA; P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; N. Mishigdorj, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department; and H. Olzvoy, deputy foreign minister.

Poland: Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers (head of the delegation); M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Polish permanent representative to CEMA; M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission; M. Holdakowski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Socioeconomic Policy Department; S. Wylupek, Polish deputy permanent representative to CEMA; K. Tott, minister of the Office of Advancement and Application of Science and Technology; and W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Romania: C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee (Polexco) and Romanian prime minister (head of the delegation); S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Polexco, deputy prime minister, and Romanian permanent representative to CEMA; I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Polexco and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Polexco and chairman of the State Planning Committee; I. Ursu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Polexco and first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; C. Stanca, minister and state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; C. Oancea, deputy foreign minister; and S. Stancu, deputy chairman of the Economic and Technical Collaboration and Cooperation Government Commission.

The CSSR: L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and head of government (head of the delegation); M. Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; R. Rohlicek, first deputy head of government and CSSR permanent representative to CEMA; S. Potac, deputy head of government and chairman of the State Planning Commission; J. Obzina, deputy head of government and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning.

The delegations were met by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, Yu.p. Batalin, Yu.d. Maslyukov, I.S. Silayev, and B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; senior members of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the USSR permanent representation to CEMA; and also V.V. Sychev, CEMA secretary.

Those present also included the ambassadors of these countries to the USSR.

Gerasimov Holds Weekly News Conference

Chemical Arms Discussed

LD131306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—The demonstration of models of Soviet chemical weapons in Shikhany, which a large group of journalists, experts and diplomats visited at the beginning of October, evidently did not suit Washington, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Department, said at a briefing today. He cited critical remarks by State Department spokesman Charles Redman, who claims that the Soviet Union is concealing how many chemical weapons it possesses and, moreover, that it demonstrated just old models.

Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed that a real stock of Soviet chemical weapons was demonstrated in Shikhany. If these chemical weapons struck anybody as obsolete, then that merely undermines the Western theory that the Soviet Union has advanced a long way in the modernization of chemical arms.

No country, including the United States, has declared its stocks of chemical arms, and the figures which appear in the press are merely speculation and guesses, he said. Therefore, there are simply no grounds at all for saying that the Soviet Union has more chemical weapons than, say, the United States.

Our country is ready to declare how many poisonous substances we have. But we propose doing this, as envisaged in the draft convention on banning this weaponry, no later than 30 days after the convention comes into force, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative said. We agree to this step on condition that the convention is signed and enters into force.

Denying the statement by C. Redman on U.S. openness in the sphere of chemical weaponry, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative recalled that U.S. experts are still only preparing to visit the U.S. installation at Tooele (Utah State). We hope that this visit will take place as planned in the middle of November, he said.

Addresses Bogatiy Case

LD131329 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—The Soviet side has all grounds for doubting the reliability of the U.S. State Department's claims to the effect that Soviet citizen Anatoliy Bogatiy and his wife are unwilling to meet with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said that the statement was made in reply to a protest delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on October 8 over unlawful actions of the American authorities with regard to the Soviet family.

The Department of State rejected the Soviet side's request for a meeting with the Bogatiys.

Way back in September 1984 the Bogatiys showed interest in meeting with Soviet representatives. In September this year Bogatiy's wife personally telephoned the Soviet Embassy and requested on behalf of her family that the Soviet authorities assist their return home.

The two-week silence on the part of the American authorities cannot be qualified as anything but a deliberate delay in handling the issue of the family's fate, while the subsequent rejection of the meeting request can be described as an apparent attempt to isolate them from Soviet representatives.

All this gives grounds for concluding that the American authorities are keeping the Bogatiy family in the U.S. by force.

That the Bogatiys are isolated is seen from the fact that neither the Soviet Embassy nor Bogatiy's relatives in Moscow had so far been given a chance to talk with them over the phone the number of which Larisa Bogatiy disclosed during her conversation with the Soviet Embassy.

No reply has been made to the appeals by Bogatiy's father and brother to the President and the secretary of state to talk with the Bogatiys on the phone.

Denies 'Bugging Tunnel'

LD131241 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—Gennadiy Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, on Tuesday rejected a report by the newspaper *Die Welt*, that a secret bugging tunnel had been made under the Bonn Embassy structure in Moscow. "This has nothing in common with reality," Gerasimov stated at an international press conference. It was explained to Soviet representatives in the Bonn Foreign Ministry that the report was "total nonsense" and did not represent the viewpoint of the Foreign Ministry or the Federal Government.

Defense Ministers' Meeting

LD131409 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—In his letter to the U.S. defence secretary, Defence Minister of the USSR Dmitriy Yazov has reaffirmed once again his proposal that a meeting be held with him within the framework of

the Standing Consultative Commission at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, said today Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Speaking at a regular briefing for journalists he noted that Dmitriy Yazov had expressed readiness to correct, if need be, his time-schedule of work in the interests of such a meeting at which it could be possible to agree also on further contacts between military representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, specifically on the dates of reciprocal visits of the defence minister of the Soviet Union and the U.S. defence secretary.

The Soviet side holds that the meeting of the defence ministers of the two countries within the framework of the Soviet-American standing consultative commission, formed to promote implementation of agreements on limitation of armaments, would make it possible to discuss a broad range of questions, including promotion of conclusion of an agreement on global elimination of Soviet and American medium- and shorter-range missiles and a headway towards an agreement on problems of strategic offensive armaments and questions linked with the ABM Treaty.

The problem of compliance with that treaty in the recent time, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, acquired certain acuteness and unfortunately became a complicating element in the efforts aimed at putting an end to the arms race and improving the Soviet-American relations. The Soviet and American defence ministers could in the course of a personal meeting or meetings make their contribution to settlement of mutual claims on the question of compliance with the ABM Treaty and possibly close the issue.

Views Weinberger Refusal

LD132138 Moscow International Service in French 1700 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet Union regrets the fact that Caspar Weinberger has in fact rejected yet another proposal by the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov who has suggested a meeting in Geneva, said Gennadiy Gerasimov at a briefing in Moscow today. The Soviet minister had suggested to the U.S. defense secretary a meeting in Geneva within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Committee in order to discuss a wide range of issues, above all that of the ABM Treaty. The question of the observance of this document has become a factor in hindering efforts aimed at putting an end to the arms race and bringing Soviet-U.S. relations back to normal. Caspar Weinberger acted as if this was not a concrete offer by the USSR but something altogether different, continued Gennadiy Gerasimov. Nonetheless, we continue to maintain an open door.

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events

PM130815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

["International Review" Column by Vladimir Peresada—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Exactly 70 years the newspaper *Rabochiy Put* (that was the name of *Pravda* at the time) published an article by V.I. Lenin entitled "Tasks of the Revolution." This article, which appeared at the height of the war unleashed by the imperialists, perspicaciously pointed to the most important foreign policy goal for a future Soviet Government—"to **immediately** propose that **all** warring peoples (that is, their governments and the worker and peasant masses simultaneously) conclude forthwith a general peace on democratic terms..."

Only a few weeks later the Socialist Revolution took place in Russia. The task of safeguarding peace was the state policy of the land of the victorious proletariat. The entire route traveled by our Leninist party and our people since then is the history of a tireless struggle to implement the peace-loving course first proclaimed by the Soviet authorities' decree. As things were yesterday, so they are today, when the USSR is persistently and consistently seeking and utilizing any opportunity to ensure a peaceful future for mankind.

The present historical stage is particularly responsible. The world's people are faced with a choice: Either they destroy nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons will destroy them. We can be proud that it is the Land of October that is paving the way for a solution to this universal dilemma and that it is our country that has proclaimed new political thinking that makes it possible to construct a world order in such a way as to avoid destroying the human race.

The idea put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress of creating a comprehensive international security system is unprecedented in its importance for all mankind. Its essence is to bring about a peace which would rule out military confrontation and the rule of force and would be based on trust between states and peoples, the observance of the norms of civilized discourse, and all-around cooperation. These are not just words.

The realistic policy of the USSR and all its new concrete actions are evident. One cannot fail to see, *The New York Times* admits, that, in proposing a concept of universal security, Moscow is building up initiatives in all areas—be it by reducing the global nuclear threat, developing interstate ties, or resolving regional conflicts. A Policy To Be Respected [subhead]

Today the entire world is remembering Reykjavik. It is remembering it in connection with the fact that a year ago the Soviet-U.S. summit started there. It has gone down as a portentous milestone and a turning point on the road toward a world without a nuclear threat. In

Reykjavik the leaders of the USSR and the United States for the first time came close to a mutual understanding of the desirability and possibility of complete nuclear disarmament and major accords in this area. Although the meeting did not produce the expected results, the international climate after Reykjavik did thaw somewhat, contrary to the predictions of the skeptics, scaremongers, and opponents of disarmament. It was thanks to the "Reykjavik spirit" that steps were subsequently taken which made it easier to reach agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear arms—medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

Other prospects are also visible from the heights reached in Reykjavik. For instance, the Soviet Union hopes that, following the almost 2,000 medium-range and operational-tactical warheads, it might be possible to embark on 50-% reductions in Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons—on the basis of strict observance of the ABM Treaty, naturally. At the same time we might be able to reach agreement with the United States on the first steps to limit nuclear weapons tests and set our sights on completely banning such tests. Why not place a number of major measures in the nonnuclear sphere on a practical footing? For instance, preparations for the second stage of the conference begun in Stockholm could be set in train with a mandate to reduce armed forces and arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

One other "brick" in the edifice of a future security system would be the program for radically reducing the level of military confrontation in the north of the planet, set forth by M.S. Gorbachev in his recent speech in Murmansk. The response from statesmen, public figures, and the mass media in foreign—and primarily Nordic—countries attests that the program is seen as a vital matter dictated by political and strategic necessity.

We welcome the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, its proposal to start consultations between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO on reducing military activities and limiting the scale of naval and air force operations in the Baltic, North, Norwegian, and Greenland Seas, and the idea of wide-ranging joint cooperation to protect the northern environment, J. Lindegren, secretary of Sweden's Greens, stated. The leadership of Norway, which occupies a geographically important position in northern Europe, is showing particular interest in the Soviet proposals, J. Holst, the country's defense minister, said. The Murmansk initiative should be assessed realistically and without prejudice, Iceland's Foreign Minister S. Hermansson stated.

Many observers are noting that the Soviet "Peace Plan for the Arctic" was announced on the eve of the visit to the USSR by Finnish President M. Koivisto. If one bears in mind that previously the Finnish leader had repeatedly expressed concern at the complication of the military situation in the Nordic region, a "France-inter" broadcast stated, it becomes clear that Moscow has thereby demonstrated its profound sympathy for Helsinki and its understanding of the neighboring country's concerns and alarms. The proposals, the Finnish newspaper *Kansan Uutiset* writes, created a "special backdrop" to M. Koivisto's visit.

The Finnish president's visit was the major event of last week. The leading news agencies, whose output is received on teletype machines in the *Pravda* editorial office, have been commenting in detail on the content of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and M. Koivisto and the results of the Soviet-Finnish talks. They have been highlighting the following: First, Finland, a country with great international prestige, has welcomed the Soviet initiatives in the disarmament and detente sphere and has taken a positive attitude to the "package" of Murmansk proposals; second, both sides are striving to continue building on their existing trust and good-neighborliness.

I think this is the only way it could be, although in certain places in the West—to judge, for instance, by the articles in a number of U.S. newspapers—people were counting on a "more restrained" atmosphere during the visit. After all, Finland, whose peace-loving policy was enshrined by Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen, has long cooperated with our country in strengthening international security and undoubtedly sees the new Soviet initiatives as approaches that are close to its positions and in accord with its interests.

In this regard it should be directly stated that the "Murmansk program" was put forward with an eye to the forthcoming agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles with the United States. The fact is that the USSR—like Finland and a number of other Nordic countries—is seriously alarmed about the intention of militarist circles in Washington and certain West European capitals to "make up" for the disappearance of two classes of nuclear missiles in such a way as to ensure that nothing changes in the level of military confrontation. They have chosen the waters and airspace of the North Atlantic and adjoining seas as the sphere for this "compensation." The Soviet proposals are designed to prevent this, since otherwise a new threat would hang not only over us, but over the entire northern continent and all Europe.

The Finnish leader's visit gave a new boost to our bilateral relations, which have deep roots in the revolutionary year of 1917 and are linked with Lenin's decree on the granting of independence to Finland. That is natural, since we approach relations with Finland on a broad footing and with a view to their particular importance for both our peoples, while Helsinki for its part cherishes its stable and trusting relations with the USSR. A durable model of good-neighborliness, which is a kind of miniature version of a secure and nonviolent world on an international scale, has been built on the basis of the 1948 Treaty. The further strengthening of this model, Helsinki Radio noted, will be promoted by agreement

between the Soviet and Finnish leaders that the policies of our states should contain nothing that might jeopardize each other's security interests. The agreements signed during the visit in the sphere of trade, economic, scientific, technical, and other spheres of cooperation also serve to promote mutual advantage.

M. Koivisto made a high assessment of the openness and glasnost of the Soviet Union's foreign policy—characteristics that have become part and parcel of restructuring in our country. This was by no means a "tribute from a polite guest," as the clearly seething BBC announced. It was natural recognition of the attractiveness of the USSR's desire to ensure that our honest policy is understandable to all.

It is no accident that the word "Shikhany" appeared constantly in the world press last week. For the West it has become essentially a synonym for sensation. The West was literally astonished that a large group of foreign experts was invited to visit this military installation in the USSR, where all the types of chemical weapons held by our country and the units for their elimination were displayed. This example—although perhaps it is a particularly vivid one—is not the only example of previously unknown standards of openness and glasnost. Needless to say, in taking such steps we proceed on the basis there will be a fitting reply on the principles of equality.

"The new political thinking in the East demands new political thinking in the West," was the conclusion reached the other day by a group of eminent U.S. and West European Sovietologists. Commenting on their report, in which they comprehensively analyzed the present development of international relations and the changes taking place in the USSR, CBS TV noted: "This conclusion is symptomatic not only as an admission that in the period of Soviet restructuring the West is lagging behind in making initiatives in the international arena, but also as an admission of the undoubted prestige of current Soviet policy."

Irrespective of Distance [subhead]

Can states located thousands of kilometers away and separated by expanses of ocean be called neighbors? Not geographically, of course, but in politics—particularly if they aim to bring peoples closer together—they can. It was to that end that E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, traveled to distant Latin America. He was paying official visits to Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

It was the Soviet minister's first visit to all three countries. Everywhere he received a cordial and warm welcome. I think that this is by no means merely to be explained by the hosts' attention to the guest himself and their desire to get to know him better. The atmosphere of the visits reflected the Latin American states' respect for the Soviet Union and its peace policy, equal rights, and cooperation, as well as their desire to develop and strengthen relations with the USSR. And, needless to say, the Soviet people's deep respect for the peoples of these countries.

During the visits the presidents of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay were handed personal messages from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. From these messages, the Argentine TELAM agency stressed, the Latin American leaders received, as it were, first-hand news of the USSR's approach to bilateral relations, its assessment of the international situation, and its further plans for action aimed at improving that situation.

There was a detailed exchange of opinions in Brasilia, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo on the broadest range of issues. This is what I would like to note. Despite the features of national policy in each country, there was coincidence or proximity in their positions vis-a-vis the USSR's position on many key international problems. Namely, above all, agreement that nuclear disarmament is the only way to ensure mankind's survival. In the published joint communiques the Latin American countries made a high assessment of the Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and expressed the hope that further steps would lead to the reduction and subsequent complete elimination of nuclear arms. At all stages of the trip the participants in the talks advocated closely linking the tasks of disarmament and development. The need to set up a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic and to strengthen the treaty system on Antarctica, which would make it possible to set up the first-ever demilitarized and nuclear-free zone there, was noted.

The continuing tension around Nicaragua and in Central America as a whole is causing growing concern in the world. In the USSR's opinion, the crisis can only be resolved by political means—which rules out the practice of imperialist interference, to which the United States constantly resorts. In this regard the Soviet Union's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and Support Group, and for the Guatemalan plan by five Central American states—efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement in the region—is natural.

The results of the trip have also been fruitful for bilateral relations with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. The prospects for further boosting those relations were discussed and a number of agreements signed. Interest on the continent in the restructuring under way in our country—including economic restructuring—was noteworthy. As Uruguayan President J.M. Sanguinetti put it, the interest is "simply enormous." A reflection of that interest is to be found in the provisions of the joint communiques on the need to develop new forms of cooperation with the USSR—particularly industrial cooperation—and to set up joint enterprises.

Well how are the results of the visits being evaluated in the West, where—to judge by press items—they have been followed with particular attention? "The results of the trip by the ranking Soviet representative to a region where U.S. influence dominates can be considered positive for Moscow," France's *Le Monde* wrote, for instance. Well, we know that. Only it is not rivalry with Washington that dictates our interest in Latin America. It is defined by a desire to develop ties with all countries and to pursue a policy of peace and good-neighborliness in all areas, irrespective of distance.

Tatarnikov Addresses Vienna CSCE Meeting
LD131721 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 13 TASS—The Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe today was addressed by Major General Viktor Tatarnikov of the Soviet delegation.

He said the proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Murmansk on October 1, had all-European significance. They were consonant with the problems discussed at the Vienna meeting with regard to the new generation of confidence and security-building measures for the second stage of the Stockholm conference.

"While a well-balanced system of confidence and security-building measures has already been worked out with regard to military activity of ground forces, sea areas adjacent to Europe, especially in the North Atlantic, continue to feel the chilling breath of the U.S. naval strategy. A giant potential of nuclear destruction has been accumulated in the region", he said.

Tatarnikov said time had come to spread confidence measures to sea areas and air space adjacent to Europe and unveil the activity of naval and air forces.

The Soviet representative said the initiatives proposed by Gorbachev would be submitted for detailed discussion at the second stage of the Stockholm conference, as full stability and security in Europe were impossible without the elaboration of measures covering the activity of navies and air forces.

Proposal for Prague Economic Forum Submitted
PM131323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Proposal"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Oct—A more detailed and precise proposal on convening an economic forum in Prague with the participation of all the CSCE states and leading figures in the sphere of trade, industry, finance, science, and technology was submitted yesterday at the meeting of representatives of the CSCE countries being held here. The initiators of the proposal are Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the GDR. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Romania have also joined in it.

The main aim of the forum would be to promote the development of economic cooperation. The convening of the forum would also be designed to fill a major gap in the CSCE process, since hitherto there have been no large-scale events on "second basket" problems (economic, scientific, and technical cooperation).

UN Nonuse of Force Declaration Reported
LD092136 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 9 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Baibakov reports:

Delegates of the United Nations General Assembly started discussing one of the most important documents submitted for the endorsement of its 42nd session —the draft declaration of non-use of force in international relations. The drafting of that most important document of international law has become possible as a result of many years of collective efforts of the entire world community, broad businesslike cooperation of socialist, nonaligned and Western countries.

Representatives of Afghanistan, Brazil, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ghana, the GDR, Denmark, China, Tanzania, and many other countries who spoke in the sixth (legal) committee of the session where the draft declaration is discussed emphasized that it has many aspects, but is keynoted by the provision that in the present international situation there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful relations among states. The declaration channels the efforts of all states for the elimination of the threat of both nuclear and conventional wars, for the prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on on earth, for the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The working out of the draft declaration on the basis of common consent has become a manifestation of the new political thinking, when the balance of interests of all states is ensured through compromise and mutual interest, said USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy. Supporting the draft declaration on non-use of force in international relations, the Soviet delegation notes with satisfaction that it essentially proceeds from nonacceptance of war as a means of resolving conflicts — the provision proclaimed in Lenin's decree on peace back in 1917, the first foreign-policy act of the Soviet state.

The endorsement of the declaration would be a major contribution of the United Nations Organisation to the shaping of international law suiting the needs of ensuring universal and equal security, the USSR delegate said. The declaration will enhance obligations on non-use of

force contained in the United Nations Charter and in a number of multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements and treaties of the post-war period, will specify the principle of non-use of force in present conditions.

UN General Assembly Concludes Debate
LD092159 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 9 TASS—TASS correspondents Sergey Baibakov and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

The 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly ended a general political debate today. For three weeks the heads of 152 delegations have been setting forth the positions of the overwhelming majority of governments on the cardinal problems of today. The exchange of views, which was marked by the striving of most members of the world community for dialogue and cooperation, focused on searching for ways and means of creating a secure world, achieving real disarmament, curbing the threat of a nuclear war, maintaining peace in outer space and finding just settlement to regional conflicts.

Summing up the results of the general political debate, the session's president Peter Florin told the TASS correspondents that it had reflected the recognition of the need to strengthen the U.N. as an inalienable instrument of dialogue and mutual understanding and confirmed the need for blending reason with realism.

The debate was characterised by striving for dialogue and mutual understanding in order to solve problems facing mankind. A number of speakers made note of our promising signs of a change for the better in international relations and said they should be encouraged.

Peter Florin emphasized that the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on completely eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles, as well as other important Soviet-American accords had found an extremely broad response. He said that the appraisal of their importance and numerous comments on that issue made by statesmen during the discussion should be regarded not only as an address of the whole world to the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to conclude a relevant agreement as early as possible, but also as a call on all countries to make concrete steps towards ending the arms race and switching over to disarmament.

This way, the countries could make an important contribution to strengthening international security. It would release huge resources for solving also economic and social problems, Peter Florin said.

United States & Canada

Senate 'Hawks' Hinder Arms Control Progress

LD131228 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 13 Oct 87

["Hawks" Launch Campaign Against Agreement With USSR—TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 13 TASS—Some American senators make attempts to launch a campaign to prevent progress in the arms control field and block the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

The newspaper *New York Times* reports today that some conservative Republican senators are pressing the Reagan administration to charge the Soviet Union with a new arms-control violation. The effort by the senators is being led by Senator Jesse Helms, who is known for his reactionary views. He and 19 other senators sent a letter to President Reagan last month asking that the administration provide a report to Congress by December discussing the matter.

According to *The New York Times*, this is the opening salvo in their campaign to block approval of an emerging agreement between the two countries. The senators, most of whom have been consistently critical of President Reagan's moves to reach arms-control accords with the Russians, are now openly bent on using such charges to dramatize their assertion that the Russians cannot be trusted.

Bovin on Significance of Reykjavik Summit

PM130843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4-5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Reykjavik: The Turning Point"]

[Text] I am turning over in my mind the events of postwar political history, looking for something that would compare with last year's meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. I cannot find anything. Although there have been quite a few summits, including Soviet-U.S. summit meetings, there has been nothing on a par with Reykjavik.

Normally meetings of this kind are prepared carefully and long in advance. Much preparatory work is done by experts and diplomats. The protocol is elaborated down to the smallest detail. The agenda is drawn up and drafts of the documents to be signed by the political leaders at the end of their talks are prepared.

In Reykjavik everything was different. It was, if you like, an improvisation on the disarmament theme, proposed by Moscow. There was nothing apart from the business, the work, the talks. A lively, temperamental dialogue which lasted many hours. A clash not just between states and policies but also between personalities, characters, different levels of erudition.

Usually, after meetings of this kind, the front pages of newspapers and television screens are invaded with all kind of "spirits"—the "spirit of Vienna," the "spirit of Camp David," the "spirit of Geneva," for instance, and invariably these are good spirits which serve as evidence that the powerful did not meet and talk in vain. However, the "spirits," as befits spirits, tend to disappear relatively quickly and then everything is back to square one.

Reykjavik did not give birth to any "spirits." It produced an avalanche of reports about an "impasse," about "failure," about "a crisis," and so on and so forth. And then? As time passed the Icelandic "impasse" began to take on, more and more distinctly, the shape of an initial step toward constructive changes at the disarmament talks, the Icelandic "failure" came to be regarded as a historic turning point toward a world without nuclear weapons. If the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations continues, and if, after the treaty on the elimination of the two categories of nuclear weapons, new steps toward a nuclear-free world are taken, then Reykjavik will enter the history of international politics as a turning point, as the beginning of a difficult transition from talks about disarmament to real disarmament.

In Reykjavik nothing was resolved. But an understanding of a great many things was achieved. The main point that was understood was that if nuclear war leads to a catastrophe, and if there are no victors in such a war, then elementary political thought, I repeat, elementary political thought, rather than political wisdom demands that we rid ourselves of nuclear weapons.

The positive changes which came out of Reykjavik are, of course, not solely the result of what took place at the Hofdi House on 11 and 12 October last year. The results of the political dialogue in Reykjavik and the subsequent events should, in my view, be seen against the backdrop of the clash, the encounter between two important processes. The deepening crisis of the foreign policy objectives, of the foreign policy course of Reagan's White House, on the one hand, and the vigorous peace offensive of the Soviet Union which has noticeably renewed the tactics and strategy of its foreign policy activities, on the other.

Let us recall with what plans R. Reagan entered the White House. It was the overt intention to show the Soviet Union "its place," to undermine its international standing and influence, to drive it to the periphery of world politics. That was the aim. Among the means and methods to be used to achieve this was first and foremost strong-arm pressure. Hence the striving for strategic superiority, for building up the military budget and modernizing nuclear weapons. Hence also the concept of neoglobalism (the "Reagan doctrine") which enables the

United States to give armed assistance and support to counterrevolutionary groups in any part of the world. Relations between the USSR and the United States were declared to be relations between "absolute good" and "absolute evil" which automatically ruled out any compromise or accords.

What happened? Generally speaking, as regards the position and the conduct of the Soviet Union nothing happened. Moscow continued to act in the world arena guided by its understanding of the situation and the order of priority of aims. The Washington politicians' threatening gestures did not intimidate us. But they frightened the Americans themselves. Voices demanding that the most zealous advocates of confrontation be silenced, that the bellicose rhetoric be toned down, and that an attempt be nonetheless made to reach agreement with the "Russians" rang out more and more loudly. Washington's NATO allies were pushing it in the same direction. The geopolitical position of West Europe left it little hope of survival. The allies called for a considered and more cautious policy. They insisted on the continuation of the Helsinki process, the revival of detente, and a quest for mutual understanding with the Soviet Union.

R. Reagan's experience made it impossible for him to ignore the shift in the people's mood. The President began to maneuver. His political vocabulary became more correct. His political actions became less provocative. This paved the way to Geneva, where M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan met for the first time in November 1985.

According to standard criteria, the meeting did not go badly. Accords of a general nature, accords in principle, and also quite specific accords were reached. The "spirit of Geneva" was noted throughout the world. It seemed that the Rubicon had been crossed. Alas, no. The "spirit" was not much use. Bellicose conservatism rolled on through inertia. Virtually immediately after Geneva the U.S. Administration began to retreat to its former positions.

In order to preserve the momentum created in Geneva, in order to consolidate the turnabout in Soviet-U.S. relations, some kind of extraordinary step was needed. This step was proposed by Moscow.

A wave of changes altered and rejuvenated the Soviet leadership. The task was set of mastering the new political thinking. Routine, sluggishness, and old stereotypes began to be eliminated from both domestic and foreign policy. Foreign policy positions were reviewed and obsolete, rigid, and unrealistic elements were discarded. Flexible, dynamic positions began to be adopted designed to produce high-grade "end results"—foreign policy accords advantageous to both sides, that is—rather than years of confrontation.

In the course of this restructuring, in the course of this creative renewal of the entire diplomatic tool chest, the idea of the meeting was born. London or Reykjavik was suggested to the Americans as the venue. They chose Reykjavik...

The first tangible result of Reykjavik will be a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles (the "double-zero" option). If it is signed and ratified, it will open a new chapter in mankind's history, the chapter about the beginning of a real reduction of nuclear weapons.

We live in a truly paradoxical world. The most conservative, the most bellicose U.S. Administration in postwar history is preparing to sign the most radical disarmament treaty. Such is the force, such is the penetrating power, if you like, of a pressing social need.

Incidentally, in the words of a popular song, it may never happen. B. Rogers, former supreme allied commander, Europe, has described the proposed agreement as a "senseless idea." Many senators and congressmen maintain a critical stance. "The Reagan plan with respect to nuclear weapons in Europe," Congressman L. Aspin has said, "envisages the elimination of weapons which we should retain and the rentention of weapons which we should eliminate." Here is the view of P. Lelouche, assistant director of the French International Relations Institute: "Seen from any angle, the elimination of the Pershing-1, Pershing-2, and cruise missiles will deal a fatal blow to the NATO doctrine of a commensurate retaliatory strike, since this doctrine will then be based on two extreme and equally unreliable options—the utilization of extremely low-range tactical means which would spell suicide for Europe, or the utilization of U.S. ICBM's which would spell suicide for the United States." L. Ruehl, secretary of state at the FRG Defense Ministry, thinks along similar lines: "The West cannot permit itself to proceed from one zero-option to another, giving up the means necessary for response and nuclear escalation which are its only guarantee against the East's superiority in conventional arms in Europe. European history has taught us that equilibrium in conventional armed forces cannot prevent war."

Obviously, as the conclusion of the treaty draws nearer, pressure from its opponents will mount. It will not be easy for the U.S. President. However, we keep on hoping. "The fact that the President has toned down his characteristically anticommunist language is not a sign of a new 'soft' approach to communism on his part," observer L. Cannon writes in *The Washington Post*. "It merely indicates that he is now prepared to do business with the Soviet Union as a legitimate rival superpower... As regards this most important aspect of U.S. foreign policy, Reagan has reached the age of maturity." Once again: We keep on hoping.

Commentary Views Reykjavik Summit Results

LD131028 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It's been 12 months since the 2-day Soviet-American summit ended in Reykjavik, at which Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan discussed key international issues. Coming down as a bombshell at first, Reykjavik has continued its string of surprises, started off by an unexpected announcement that the two leaders would meet in Iceland's capital, halfway between Moscow and Washington. Of no less surprise was also the course of the 2-day talks, which to the amazement of both sides seemed to be finding solutions to the crucial issues of world politics. And then, against a background of what looked as mutual accommodation, there came a zero culmination, marked by the cool parting of the two men and overall disappointment. One can feel in retrospect a different end may not have been on the cards. It could have been a miracle if the many years of confrontation had all of a sudden caused a change of heart, to end in a spirit of good will and confidence.

That a year on the world is closer to vital solutions on radical cutbacks in nuclear armories is due to Reykjavik. Mikhail Gorbachev's package, meanwhile, containing proposals on the elimination of Euromissiles and a 50% cutback in long-range missiles within 5 years and 100% in 10, controls on Star Wars, a nuclear test ban, in fact all of what could have been a comprehensive and short-cut solution to the issues of the nuclear age, had been lost on the (?addressee). Acting on behalf of the West, President Reagan had turned down the package. If anything, the defeat of the idea was highly instructive; a year on a superpower agreement on the INF forces is within reach, with agreement on strategic arsenals possibly coming on the agenda next year. Large-scale talks are due to begin on nuclear test bans and even on space weapons, where positions are poles apart; there has been some progress in sight, with negotiators being less inclined to use the jargon of ultimatums on cautiously probing for interpretation of notions such as research or (?destiny), which raises hopes of a realistic compromise being reached in what may appear a (?hopeless) situation. Far from being (?a linkage), the idea of the Soviet package comes to much larger issues, such as nuclear detente and comprehensive nuclear disarmament, and no wonder it is now at work, a year after Reykjavik.

Regretting [as heard] as it may be, Reykjavik could not have offered an immediate solution. There may well be a casual brainwave in policymaking, but not sudden changes of heart; and those who think in terms of evil empires can hardly be expected to turn into presidents of good overnight. The assertion of a new thinking is by and large a complex and contradictory process and that it gained some ground in the past year is encouraging. But of many lessons of the past year two seem to be most valuable, relating to idealism and realism. The first one comes to (?a lofty) priority, of which the main is a nuclear-free world. Although some call it utopia, it is one which is working and (?one would argue) what seemed impossible, is becoming possible today. The lesson of realism lies in being able to find appropriate means to (?clear) the way for a compromise and to discard old dogmas and beloved slogans, or, in other words, in being able to sacrifice rhetoric for peace, and all of this comes in the wake of Reykjavik.

Further on Nikovnov Delegation's Visit

Iowa, Disneyworld Stops

LD140900 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Correspondent V. Dunayev video report]

[Text] The delegation of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Nikonov, continues its stay in the United States.

[Dunayev] Our delegation continued its meetings and discussions in the corn state of Iowa in the U.S. farm belt. It wasn't hard for our deputies, who have devoted their lives to the land and agriculture, to find a common language with U.S. farmers.

Three people work on this family farm: (Aarlo van Diest), his wife, (Cladine), and 14-year-old daughter, Diane. The family has 160 hectares of its own land and leases an area the same size. Their main crops, as is the case for almost everyone in Iowa, are corn and soya. This year they have harvested 130 quintals per hectare of corn, using a nontilling [bespropashnaya] procedure. But how do they work? What does each member of the family do? What's their distribution of labor like? [video shows Nikonov talking to the family]

[Nikonov] One hundred and thirteen. Who put in the most work? You, your daughter, or your wife? [laughter]

[Nikonov] Your daughter?

[Van Diest, in English with Russian translation] My daughter's only 14. She's in the eighth grade and only helps us out on weekends.

[Nokonov] And what is she doing today, this weekend?

[Van Diest] She was working on the tractor a while ago.

[Nikonov, pointing] On that tractor there?

[Van Diest] That's right. She was cutting the corn stalks.

[Nikonov] When did you start working with the tractor? How old were you?

[Diane van Diest] Oh, last year.

[Nikonov] At the age of 13. Do you know how to operate the combine?

[Diane van Diest] No.

[Nikonov] Your mother doesn't trust you yet.

[Diane van Diest] That's my mother's work.

[Nikonov] That's mother's work. Well then, we've seen the results of your family's work, and they are excellent.

[Dunayev] The farmers of Iowa receive assistance in growing good harvests from fertilizer and chemicals production and distribution centers like this one not far from (Aarlo van Diest's) farm in the small town of Webster City. The farmers usually live alone on their farmsteads, but they gravitate toward the small towns, which in fact appeared in order to provide services for the surrounding farms: machinery repairs, the sale of fertilizers and plant protection products.

The itinerary also included the south of the country, Florida State. [video shows Disneyworld] Inside the Disneyworld complex near the city of Orlando there is a permanent exhibition called the Epcot Center. This exhibition of the world of the future incorporates seven pavillions, each devoted to a specific branch of knowledge: transport, power engineering, space exploration, and communications. The Earth pavillion displays the latest achievements in the development of land resources, agriculture, and food production. Experimental work is being carried out in the greenhouse here.

The delegation looked around the Sea pavilion, which also combines learning with exhibition and research work.

The compressed visit to the United States by the Soviet parliamentarians responsible for the development of the agro-industrial complex is coming to an end. Comrade Nikonov had the following to say about its objectives:

[Nikonov] We want to fulfill Vladimir Ilich Lenin's behest by learning, learning properly from the Americans how to be businesslike. The days we have spent in the United States have shown us that there is something for us to learn here.

Visit Ends, Departure Noted

LD140232 Moscow TASS in English 0216 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 14 TASS—A delegation of the Commissions on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Viktor Nikonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has ended its visit to the United States. The delegation was staying here on the invitation of the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives of the American Congress.

During its stay in the United States the Soviet parliamentary delegation had meetings with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, members of Congress, representatives of the business and scientific communities and American farmers.

The delegation visited Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Florida, inspected farms, as well as plants for the output of fertilizers, pesticides and farm implements, enterprises of the food and processing industry, and research institutions.

The Americans who had meetings with the delegation showed interest in the process of restructuring of all spheres of society's life in the USSR and declared in favour of an expansion of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States in the interests of normalising Soviet-American relations and a more stable peace.

Viktor Nikonov repeatedly stressed during conversations here that the present hopes for an improved climate of political relations between our countries open up ways for developing mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

The delegation headed by Viktor Nikonov emplaned for home on October 13th.

Welcomed Home by Yakovlev

LD140929 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—A delegation of Commissions for the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Viktor Nikonov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow today. The delegation visited the U.S. at the invitation of the Agricultrual Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Reagan's Talks With Zambia's Kaunda Noted

LD091938 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS—Talks were held here Thursdady between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia who had arrived in the U.S. for a short visit as head of the Organization of African Unity and representative of the Frontline States of southern Africa.

According to a statement made by a spokesman of the U.S. Administration at a special briefing on the results of the discussions, the first question raised by President Kaunda at the talks was the one connected with arms control and progress at the Soviet-American talks on the elimination of nuclear intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe. This reflected the concern of African countries over the solution of the main problem of today—the bringing down of nuclear confrontation and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

President Kaunda emphasized, among other things, that Zambia and other African countries attached much importance to the Soviet-American arms control talks and urged to continue them. Speaking after the talks at a ceremony in the White House, he told President Reagan: "I must once again emphasize our gratitude to you and General Secretary Gorbachev on a recently agreed approach—new approach to the problem of nuclear weapons on this earth".

In his turn, President Reagan said: "I expressed high appreciation for President Kaunda's ... support for efforts to achieve real arms reduction agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union".

The agenda of the talks included questions connected with bilateral American-Zambian relations. Reagan and Kaunda discussed problems of southern Africa, including economic ones, the problem of granting independence to Namibia, the situation in Chad, in the Persian Gulf and the world in general.

It follows from statements of the representative of the administration that the Zambian president spoke out in favour of more effective measures against the racist regime of South Africa, of the toughening of economic sanctions against Pretoria by Western countries. The present U.S. Administration refuses to impose effective economic sanctions on the Pretoria regime disregarding the demands of American and world public opinion. President Kaunda fully supported U.N. efforts aimed at the settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the resumption of talks on the granting of independence to Namibia.

PRAVDA Hits U.S. Curbs on Soviet Newsmen

PM130949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "The 'Caring' State Department; How Soviet Journalists Are Prevented from Working in the United States"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct—The letter began with the traditional "Dear Mr Gan". The "Dear," of course, means nothing—it is the customary greeting here irrespective of whether people are bringing glad or sad tidings. Furthermore, the U.S. State Department seal on the envelope has long since ceased to bode well for Soviet journalists working in America.

My forebodings were justified. J. Nolan, director of the State Department's recently created Office of Foreign Missions, was officially informing your correspondent that, as "laid down" by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, *Pravda*, in accordance with the law on foreign missions, must submit to "certain conditions and demands regulating the acquisition or sale of real estate in the United States." This decision, it went on to say, was made on the basis that, in the conclusion of the Office of Foreign Missions, our newspaper "engages in activity on behalf of the Soviet Government." For which reason *Pravda*, in accordance with the aforementioned law, comes under the category of "foreign mission."

What does this mean? Namely that the secretary of state, believing his decision to be nothing less than "necessary for the defense of U.S. interests," had imposed a complete ban on *Pravda* correspondents engaging in any independent "real estate" operations. Readers should not be deluded into thinking that "real estate" means some kind of ostentatious property speculation. Alas, it is a question of ordinary apartments that are also used as correspondent centers. So, as the order states, as of 13 October we have no right to "buy, sell, undertake or renew a lease on, rent out, give or receive as a gift, exchange, or alter or change the function of any real estate in the United States."

America has long been groaning under the weight of bureaucrats and their special language. Translating all these instructions into everyday language, I would explain that we are categorically prohibited from choosing and renting accomodations, changing apartments, or choosing the area where we want to live. All this will be done for us by the Office of Foreign Missions—on a commission basis, naturally.

It seems very convenient—you arrive in the United States, there is no need to look for an apartment, everything is essentially ready, you only need to pay. You avoid any trouble or bother. But why then, one wonders, does AP write that "the State Department is applying new restrictions to Soviet journalists, demanding that they live in housing selected by the U.S. Government"? Because that is what is happening. All Soviet correspondents here have received similar letters. We are all being switched to the same "regime," which, State Department spokesman R. Wood tried to reassure us, "will not limit opportunities to cover events in the United States."

I realize that the new rules for living here will not hamstring Soviet correspondents' desire to discuss the transatlantic country and its morals, customs, politics, and ideology. But all the restrictions and nuisances in this very well thought out scheme are also worthy of attention.

"We are naturally concerned about where Soviet journalists live and what they do in the United States," was the assurance given by the "caring" Nolan, the same Mr

Nolan who, after serving for more than 24 years with the FBI, dreams of nothing more than—in his own words—"upsetting the Russians."

The "apartment reprisals" are worth noting. "We are doing this as a phased process," Nolan said. That is indeed so. Initially Soviet correspondents were discriminated against by having their State Department passes confiscated, then they were forced to use Office of Foreign Missions "transport services" and to pay inflated prices for hotel rooms. Finally, there is the ban on "real estate operations." These are small steps, but taken together they constitute an attack on precisely the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act which stipulate that journalists' work should be made easier.

It is common knowledge how much has been done to make journalists' work easier in Moscow. But Washington is doing the opposite. Incidentally, complicating the work of Soviet correspondents in the United States is a simple matter. How much harder it is to pave the way toward trust and the recognition of one's responsibility for the fate of peace.

Joint Construction Cooperation Panel Meets

PM140919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Contacts Are Expanding"]

[Text] The sixth session of the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Housing and Other Types of Construction opened in Moscow 5 October.

At the first plenary session reports were heard on modern trends in USSR and U.S. housing construction and urban development and on the prospects for future cooperation in this sphere between the two countries.

The chairmen of all six working groups provided information on the progress of work on subjects agreed at preceding sessions. This embraces questions of construction design and technology, buildings' engineering maintenance, the problems of construction in seismic regions and regions with complex climatic and geological conditions, town planning, and controlling the development of populated areas.

The commission devotes great attention to establishing direct contacts between Soviet and U.S. organizations and firms. Certain U.S. firms participated in the "Construction Industry-87" international exhibition. Talks are underway with a number of them on scientific and technical cooperation and concluding contracts on a commercial basis.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Paper Comments on Gorbachev Article

PM132159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 87 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Constructive Project: Article in NODONG SINMUN"]

[Text] *Nodong Sinmun*, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, recently published a commentary on the article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The commentary says, among other things, that Comrade Gorbachev's article answers questions of creating an all-embracing system of international security and other important present-day problems. It has caught the attention of the whole world.

Our people, *Nodong Sinmun* writes, considering the guaranteeing of peace and security on earth to be a great cause, express their understanding of and support for the proposals contained in M.S. Gorbachev's article. It is clear that in conditions when the world is crammed with nuclear armaments, any conflict using those arms would result in incalculable disasters for all mankind. That is why nuclear catastrophe must be averted. The creation of an all-embracing system of international security is the guarantee of prevention of nuclear war and preservation of world peace.

M.S. Gorbachev's article is based on an analysis of the situation existing in the world. It not only reflects the demands and changes in international politics but also outlines a specific path for creating an all-embracing security system. This demonstrates the Soviet Union's peace-loving position.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are pursuing a consistent peace-loving foreign policy. This applies to the USSR's unambiguous stance on questions of banning nuclear tests, preventing the militarization of space, destroying nuclear and chemical weapons, and so forth. The proposals expressed in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's article are a real embodiment of the Soviet leadership's responsible course.

The article by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also touches on questions of the economic development of developing and nonaligned states, *Nodong Sinmun* notes. After all, these problems are closely linked with preserving world peace.

Although the situation in the world today is tense, if the socialist countries and all peace-loving states and peoples unite, they can defend peace on earth. The Korean people, *Nodong Sinmun* states, wish the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the people of the USSR new successes in the struggle to preserve peace and security in the world.

78th Interparliamentary Conference Held

LD132351 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Bangkok October 13 TASS—The Interparliamentary Union is continuing its 78th conference here, attended by delegations from 87 countries and 12 international organizations.

The debate at the plenary session today focused on the issue of human rights.

The conferees heard with interest a statement by Gennadiy Yagodin, minister of higher and specialized secondary education of the USSR, who is a member of the Soviet Union's parliamentary group. He laid down a specific plan for international humanitarian cooperation, including that in the field of human rights.

Yagodin proposed formulating in a joint declaration a general understanding of the basic principles and goals of international cooperation in this field, noting the experience and results of activities of existing international structures. He also called for generalizing regional practices in protecting human rights.

T.N. Bokareva, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR, made a whole number of specific proposals concerning the problem of refugees. She stressed the need for the receiving country's parliamentary control over the situation at refugee camps to prevent armed groups from being formed there. Emphasis was made at the same time on the inadmissibility of artificially pushing the refugee problem to the foreground, considering the existence in the world of such evils as hunger and unemployment.

Arbatov Attends Yomiuri Symposium on U.S.

LD132203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1650 GMT 13 Oct 87

[From the "Novosti" Newscast]

[Text] Academician Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, has given an interview to our correspondent in Japan. He has been taking part in a colloquium held by Yomiuri.

[Correspondent] Georgiy Arkadyevich, the Tokyo colloquium, conducted by *Yomiuri*, which discussed the theme "The American Age and After," has just finished. What is your impression of its results?

[Arbatov] Well, in general, the very choice of subject in my opinion is interesting, and in sum it defined the doubt among builders [as heard] about whether such U.S. domination, as it were, will continue, even in the capitalist world. That was the main subject of discussion, too. The subject was: What will come of the decline in U.S. power?

[Correspondent] During these days you have had a lot of interesting meetings here. What are your impressions?

[Arbatov] First, the great Japanese concern with the fact that, with Japan's good economic situation, factors of instability in the world economy have emerged, especially in Japan's relations with the United States. That is worrying them very gravely and is connected with all the issues, including arms limitation. They will perceive, nevertheless, that there are some advances in Soviet-U.S. relations. The arms race is thus becoming more and more difficult, so prospects are emerging for some serious achievements here. Many people are expressing their satisfaction to the Americans with this accord because they are saying, if it is so, the Americans will spend less, their state debt will be less, and that will stabilize the world economic system.

Second, it seems to be that one can sense among many of my interlocutors feelings of awkwardness and discomfort in regard to the fact that Soviet-Japanese relations have lagged behind so much in their development, behind the Soviet Union's relations with all other countries, including, as is now being made clear, the United States. I would not say that anything very specific was said, but that line was very noticeable, allowing one to think our policy—the flexibility of the new political way of thinking—is bringing results in that area, too.

Near East & South Asia

Kuwaiti Oil Minister's Meetings in Moscow

Discussions With Katushev

LD131620 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—Kuwait attaches much attention to consolidating cooperation with the Soviet Union, the oil minister of that Arab country, 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adhbi al-Sabah, said.

He was speaking at talks which began here today on prospects for developing bilateral trade and economic relations. The Soviet delegation to the negotiations is being led by Konstantin Katushev chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations.

The Kuwaiti oil minister said bilateral [word indistinct] meetings had already made it possible to achieve positive results, but he expressed the opinion that it was only a beginning of a closer relationship which would keep broadening all the time.

Katushev said the talks should make a significant contribution to activating bilateral trade, bank-to-bank contacts and cooperation in the oil industry. One concrete result could be dependable legal groundwork for developing the entire package of Soviet-Kuwaiti economic relations, he added.

The Kuwaiti delegation includes the managers of a number of major Kuwaiti companies, who will hold business talks with representatives of the Soviet Ministries of Foreign Trade and of the Oil Industry and the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade.

Meets With Vorontsov

LD132032 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, today received Kuwait's oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, staying in Moscow.

In the friendly and frank conversation, the sides had a detailed exchange of views on the situation in the Persian Gulf and on the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

They voiced concern over the tensions persisting in the region and threatening universal peace and security, and called for invigorated international efforts toward an early end to the Iran-Iraq war in accordance with Resolution 598.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress in Soviet-Kuwaiti relations in various fields.

Vorontsov Receives Iranian Ambassador

LD132038 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, today received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, Naser Hayrani-Nobari, at his request.

The sides discussed matters pertaining to the situation in the region and some aspects of their bilateral relations.

Aeroflot Service to Tehran Resumes 15 Oct

LD131334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Following an agreement with the Iran, Aeroflot plans to resume flights to the Iranian capital of Tehran on October 15. Aeroflot's TU-154 planes from the capital's Sheremeyevo-2 Airport will carry out regular flights once a week. The flight between Moscow and Tehran will take 3 hours and 50 minutes.

USSR Appoints New Ambassador to Iran

LD091744 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR appointed Vladimir Gudev to the post of USSR ambassador in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Born in 1940, Vladimir Gudev joined the diplomatic service in 1963 and has since held a number of responsible posts at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs both at home and abroad.

Vil Boldyrev has been relieved of his duties of USSR ambassador in Iran in connection with his retirement.

East Europe

Ryzhkov Meets East European Counterparts

LD140529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] On 13 October, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; met with Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. In the course of a friendly conversation, the heads of the governments of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria exchanged information on the development of the national economies in the two countries and fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. Topical issues of the bilateral Soviet-Bulgarian relations were discussed.

On the same day, a meeting took place between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the conversation, issues of developing Soviet-Romanian economic and scientific-technical cooperation were examined.

In the Kremlin, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov met with Grosz, member of the Central Committee Politburo MSZMP and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. In the course of the conversation, an exchange of information on topical issues of the socialist construction and resolution of the national economic problems that have arisen in the two countries, took place.

Officials Meet with Romanian Envoy

Shevardnadze Receives Envoy

LD132317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Ion Bucur, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR today. During discussion, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Romanian relations. It was noted that the accords achieved during the meetings and talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu, which took place during the official friendly visit of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to Romania in May this year, are of determining significance for

further all-round deepening of cooperation between the two countries. Great significance has been given to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, Romania, and other fraternal socialist countries to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and achieve practical disarmament, create a comprehensive system of international security, and establish broad cooperation among states in the interests of consolidating European and general peace.

Comrade Shevardandze wished the ambassador success in his responsible activity in the interests of further strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

Gromyko Comments on Ties

LD092055 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Romania's ambassador to the USSR Ion Bucur, who handed in his credentials.

The ambassador described in detail the home and foreign policy of Romania at the modern stage and assured that he would spare no effort to fulfil his mission—to make the most active contribution to developing fruitful bilateral cooperation and extending interaction between Romania and the Soviet Union in the international scene.

Accepting the credentials, Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union and the Soviet leadership would continue to strengthen relations with Romania in political, economic and other fields.

Touching upon international issues, Andrey Gromyko noted that the Soviet Union would continue to pursue a course of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, of promoting peace and good relations between states. This applies to both European and other countries. Such a policy of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs remains fully in force.

Of course, the main task of fraternal socialist states, taken separately and together, is also to stave off the danger of a nuclear war. There is no task more important in the world today.

Experience shows that in foreign policy this task should be approached on a stage-by-stage basis. The Soviet Union, fraternal Romania, other socialist countries and the overwhelming majority of countries in the world attach special importance, in particular, to the attainment of agreements on reducing nuclear weapons stockpiles in the nearest future. The case in question is, first of all, to have the outline agreement on eliminating two classes of nuclear weapons—medium- and shorter-range missiles—fulfilled and the understanding in principle sealed by the signing of a relevant agreement. The Soviet Union is prepared for this. I would like to think that the United States, which is engaged in talks on this issue, is also prepared for this. It is important now not to lose a single day or an hour and move towards the signing of the agreement.

One can say with confidence that the people on earth would breathe more freely on learning that it had been signed.

Of course, if the agreement is signed, the historical task will remain—to achieve complete elimination of nuclear weapons. When this task is solved, mankind will breathe a full breath. One can say with confidence that socialist states—this applies to the Warsaw Treaty states in the first place—will do everything to move towards an agreement on eliminating nuclear weapons.

Our Romanian friends are most likely to have paid attention to the Soviet proposals, put forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Murmansk. The case in question is the plan to strengthen peace in the vast northern region, in the seas to which Nordic countries have access. The Soviet Union is one of these countries.

These are exceptionally important proposals. President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has just visited Moscow. He stressed, with good reason, the great importance of these proposals. We would like to believe that other states as well will help to make the consideration of these initiatives realistic, which will be capped with a relevant agreement and, maybe, several agreements.

It is important to press for the solution of this task. The Soviet Union will always welcome the voice of Romania in support of these proposals.

Further on Gromyko Remarks

PM131535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Romanian Ambassador Presents Credentials"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko received Ion Bucur, Romania's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, in the Kremlin 9 October. The ambassador was accompanied by embassy diplomatic staff. He presented his credentials.

In his address, the Romanian ambassador noted that he was taking up his post in Moscow only a few months after Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's official friendly visit to Romania. The talks which took place between Comrades N. Ceausescu and M.S. Gorbachev have opened up broad prospects in Romanian-Soviet relations and mark a new milestone on the road of the development of good relations between the two countries' peoples and parties.

The ambassador gave a detailed description of Romania's domestic and foreign policy at the current stage and expressed assurances that he would spare no effort in carrying out his mission and making a most active contribution to the development of fruitful bilateral cooperation and the expansion of the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in the international arena.

Accepting the credentials, A.A. Gromyko said:

I have listened to your speech with great attention. You described the relations between our countries well and you expressed a number of correct ideas on questions pertaining to the international situation.

We particularly liked your assessment of the recent visit to Romania of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. During this visit not only key questions pertaining to bilateral relations between Romania and the Soviet Union but also international problems were discussed with the Romanian leadership. And these problems were not merely discussed during the visit, a high level of mutual understanding on these questions was also reached. In the implementation of its policy with respect to Romania, the Soviet Union will proceed from this mutual understanding.

On the subject of our bilateral relations it is possible to say that this mutual understanding pursues the aim of further strengthening these relations in the political, economic, and other spheres. And between friendly states there are many such spheres.

In problems of international politics, the Soviet Union will continue to pursue with utmost persistence the course aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, at peace, and good relations with all states. This applies likewise to European countries and countries elsewhere in the world. This line of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs remains fully in force.

The elimination of the threat of nuclear war remains, of course, also the main task of the fraternal socialist states, individually, and taken together. There is no more important task in the world today.

Experience indicates that in the sphere of foreign policy the solution of this task must be approached on a stage-by-stage basis. In particular, the Soviet Union, fraternal Romania, the other socialist states, and the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world attach special importance to the conclusion in the near future of agreements on reducing the stockpiles of nuclear weapons. Primarily it is a question of the accord in principle on the elimination of two categories of nuclear weapons—medium-range and operational-tactical missiles—being translated into reality and the mutual understanding which has been reached in principle being sealed with the signing of a corresponding agreement. The Soviet Union is ready for this. We would like to think that the United States with whom the talks on this issue are being conducted, is also ready for this. It is important now not to lose a single day, a single hour, and to work toward the signing of this agreement.

It is possible to claim with confidence that the people of the world would breathe more freely if they heard that the agreement has been signed.

If this agreement is signed, the historic task of pressing for the ultimate destruction of all nuclear weapons will remain, of course. When this task is solved, then mankind will be able to sigh with relief. It is possible to say with confidence that the socialist states, and this applies primarily to the Warsaw Pact states, will spare no effort to advance along the road toward an agreement on the elimination of nuclear weapons.

I am sure that our Romanian friends have focused on the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and set forth in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Murmansk speech. It is a question of strengthening peace in a vast area of the north and the waters on which northern countries are bordering. The Soviet Union is one such country.

These are exceptionally important proposals. President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has just paid a visit to Moscow. He emphasized with good reason the tremendous importance of these proposals. We would like to believe that other states too will make their contribution so as to ensure that the examination of these initiatives is placed on a realistic footing and that it ends with the signing of a relevant agreement, or even a number of agreements.

It is important to achieve the solution of this task. And the Soviet Union will always welcome Romania's voice in support of these proposals.

Accepting your credentials which accredit you as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to the USSR, I cordially welcome you on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. You will be the official representative in our country of a fraternal socialist state with which we maintain relations of friendship and all-around cooperation.

You are taking up your post at a time when the Soviet Union is preparing to mark the 70th anniversary of Great October and when our people are working on the implementation of the colossal plans for the radical renewal of all spheres of social life.

Doubtless, during your work here in the Soviet Union, there will be all kinds of questions pertaining to our bilateral relations and the sphere of international politics which you will want to ask. We will always be ready to discuss them with you. Naturally, we also reserve the right to pose corresponding questions to the Romanian leadership in Bucharest.

Allow me to express confidence that in your post of Romanian ambassador to the USSR you will make an active contribution to the cause of the strengthening of friendship between our people and the development of fruitful Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

After the credentials presentation ceremony, A.A. Gromyko had a friendly conversation with I. Bucur.

PRAVDA Reports on 8 Oct PZPR Plenum

PM120903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct—A PZPR Central Committee plenum held here today discussed the party's tasks in implementing the second stage of the economic reform.

It was opened by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski. He stressed that the plenum is a special one in view of the importance of the problems to be raised at it, whose successful solution will have decisive significance for the country's development. Generalizing the accumulated experience, the party is elaborating a line geared to the radical improvement of the effectiveness of economic reform and introduction of new elements fundamentally expanding its scale and content. The leaders of the PZPR and the allied parties believe that the enormous socioeconomic significance and complexity of the proposed transformations makes it necessary to submit them for the nation to decide by referendum.

Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, delivered a report at the plenum. He dwelt on the basic goals and main tasks of the implementation of the comprehensive measures to radically restructure the Polish national economy.

The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by W. Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

PM130955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Being Equal to the Tasks"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct—Being equal to the tasks of the modern world is the essence of the new stage in the processes initiated by Great October, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated in his closing speech at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum. His speech is published in the Polish press today.

The workers movement and the socialist community are now facing large-scale, revolutionary changes, the Polish leader said. The processes taking place in the first socialist country—the Soviet Union—and being implemented on the initiative of Lenin's party are of particular importance.

As a major socialist state, the speaker stressed, and as a strong party with glorious revolutionary traditions boldly implementing the line of socialist renewal, we are taking the same route. Socialism exists for the people, to provide a better life for them. Its historic achievements in Poland are indisputable. But, unfortunately, progress has been known to be blocked by various dogmatic theories dictated by the edicts and slogans of strength, which was often a front for inertia and lack of contact with life.

Touching upon the program approved by the plenum for the implementation of the second stage of economic reform in Poland, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee noted that it had been worked out in an atmosphere of publicity and with the participation of broad public circles. Foreign experience was studied, particularly the great process of changes taking place in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

With regard to our intention to carry out radical reform, W. Jaruzelski said, many members of the public are now asking how they will benefit from it. This, however, is an oversimplified question. On the contrary, they ought to ask how much they, the entire state, and the people will lose if these major reforms are not followed through. It is a task of exceptional importance to convince working people of the need for change. First and foremost it is necessary to create the conditions for ensuring the highest possible increases in labor productivity and the growth of material prosperity. At the same time we must vigilantly ensure that the laws and moral norms of a socialist state operate effectively with regard to those living on unearned income. We will accommodate anyone who wants to make a constructive contribution in the field of reform. At the same time, we must struggle against those who will hamper reform.

The question of the implementation of reform will be submitted for nationwide discussion by way of a referendum. The introduction of stage two of the reform will be a very complex process. That is why no one can guarantee that there will be no shortcomings or failings. We are embarking on large-scale work, realizing its key importance. Only a coherent party whose strength lies in its unity of democracy and discipline in implementing tasks can cope with the new tasks, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stated.

Wreath Laid at Katyn War Memorial

LD111913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Leslaw Nowak Dispatch from Moscow—recorded]

[Text] Festivities connected with tomorrow's Polish People's Army Day have been taking place in the Soviet

Union recently. A delegation from the Polish Embassy in Moscow went to Belorussia. They saw a rally held in front of the building that houses a museum of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms, built on the battleground of the historical Lenino battle, in which the First Infantry Division, named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko under the command of General Zygmunt Berling, had its first combat experience and began its participation in the struggle against Hitler's army. Jerzy Smolinski, charge d'affairs; General Apoloniusz Czernow, military attache; and other embassy employees laid a wreath in front of the fallen Kosciuszko division soldiers. Baskets and bunches of flowers were laid on the graves of Polish and Soviet soldiers killed near Lenino.

The Polish Embassy delegation also visited Katyn. Not far from that Belorussian village, a dozen or so kilometers from Smolensk, are graves of Polish officers who fought in September 1939. A wreath was laid on behalf of the Polish ambassador in front of the plaque commemorating their tragic deaths several decades ago. Representatives of the Smolensk city and oblast authorities and activists of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, who also laid a wreath in honor of the fallen, attended the ceremony in Katyn. The Polish Embassy employees also laid a wreath in Smolensk in front of the eternal flame plaque honoring the city's heroic defenders.

A reception took place Thursday in the Moscow House of Friendship on the occasion of the forthcoming Polish Army Day. It was organized by the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

Yazov Greets Poland's Siwicki

PM131015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[Defense Minister Yazov greetings to Polish Defense Minister Siwicki on Polish Army anniversary]

[Text] To Army General Comrade Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself personally I send you and all Polish servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

The unswervingly developing multifaceted productive cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Pepublic conforms with the fundamental interests of our countries' working people and is a reliable guarantee for the implementation of most important socioeconomic programs and the further consolidation of the positions of world socialism. Carefully preserving and multiplying glorious combat traditions, the personnel of the Polish Armed Forces together with the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states make a worthy contribution to ensuring peace and stability on the European continent.

Soviet servicemen wish their Polish brothers in arms further successes in combat and political training and in resolving the tasks set by the 10th PZPR Congress for the present phase of socialist building in the Polish People's Republic.

With communist greetings,

Army General D. Yazov, USSR minister of defense.

GDR Amnesty Marks State Anniversary

LD121737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] The GDR press reports today that a general amnesty has come into force to coincide with the 38th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. The decision on this was made in July this year. Prisoners will be freed over a period of 2 months up to 12 December. The amnesty does not extend to persons convicted of Nazi and war crimes, espionage, or murder.

Hungary's Marothy, Talyzin on Cooperation

LD122105 Budapest MTI in English 2011 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 12 (MTI)—Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Talizin, candidate member of Political Committee of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the government, held talks in Moscow on Monday. They discussed topical issues of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation.

Marjai, Antonov Hold Talks 12 Oct

LD122006 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 12 (MTI)—On Monday Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Aleksey Antonov of the Soviet Union, co-chairmen of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical and Scientific Cooperation, held a meeting in Moscow.

West Europe

Austrians Receive Soviet Special Envoy

LD131435 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 13 TASS—Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Franz Vranitzky received special representative of the USSR, ambassador at large Oleg

Grinevskiy. Topical problems of the consolidation of international and European security posed in the article of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev "The Realities and Guarantees for a Secure World" were discussed during the conversation in which USSR Ambassador to Austria Gennadiy Shikin took part.

The Soviet representative told the federal chancellor about the results of the Soviet-American talks between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that were held in Washington on September 15-17.

The Soviet representative was also received by Austria's Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Alois Mock.

CPSU Delegation To Visit Belgium

LD101516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0749 GMT 10 Oct

[Text] Moscow, 10 October. (TASS)—At the invitation of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee, a CPSU delegation left today for Belgium. It is led by Yevgeniy Podolskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Tambov Oblast Committee of the CPSU.

Belgian, Dutch Minesweepers on Way to Gulf

LD131106 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] London October 13 TASS—Two Belgian and two Dutch mine-sweepers escorted by support ship today passed through the Suez Canal and entered the Red Sea, *Reuter* news agency has reported.

In keeping with the decision of the governments of Belgium and the Netherlands, they are to join the naval force of the United States and several other western countries currently deployed in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of "defence of international shipping."

End of British Parties' Conferences Viewed

PM131645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "On the Dividing Line"]

[Text] The latest "political autumn" in Britain, which traditionally opens at the start of September with the British Trades Union Congress and ends in mid-October with the Conservative Party Conference, has ended.

This year the policy debates over the last few weeks and their results were determined by the third successive Conservative victory at the June parliamentary elections. The opposition parties and organized British working class are faced with the prospect that the Thatcher government will stay in power for another 5 years and so need to develop their strategy and tactics for the future.

It must be said that some people have found this task simply beyond them. The Social-Democratic and Liberal Alliance has now collapsed to all intents and purposes, and it is now merely a question of the form in which its splinter groups will continue to exist in the British political arena. The trade unions and the British Labor Party were forced to make a serious critical analysis of their policy. At the same time, their conferences discussed both the domestic and foreign policy of the government and voiced appeals to step up the struggle to protect working people's rights and interests and to ensure disarmament and peace. Right-wing critics failed to dislodge the Laborites from the antinuclear course they adopted several years ago in their foreign policy, which includes their defense policy. Answering journalists' questions at the end of the conference, Labor leader N. Kinnock reaffirmed that this line remains unchanged.

The conference of the ruling Conservative Party was held in an atmosphere of self-confidence and mutual congratulations in connection with its recent general election victory. The conference made no substantive changes to the course established over the past few years of placing tougher restrictions on working people's rights and creating the most favorable conditions for monopolies. The speeches by delegates at the Tory conference and the resolutions approved at it set forth demands for a further offensive against the trade unions, granting of new tax privileges to the well-off elite, and continuing of the transfer of state-sector enterprises into the ownership of private entrepreneurs. In the foreign policy sphere, Conservative leaders again declared their adherence to building up Britain's nuclear might and were not embarrassed by the fact that this line runs counter to the incipient trend toward detente in the world and toward reduction of nuclear arsenals. Speaking from the conference rostrum, M. Thatcher claimed the "nuclear arms reduction process is the result of the... strength" of the West.

The results of the autumn conferences have reaffirmed that in British political life, there is an even clearer dividing line where the struggle in the period ahead will obviously take place.

UK, Soviet Trade Committee Begin Talks

LD140915 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—The Soviet-British standing intergovernmental commission for trade and cooperation in scientific, technological and economic fields opened its 14th session here today to discuss the state of and prospects for developing business relations between the two countries, in particular contacts in agriculture and trade.

The delegations are being led by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and Alan Clark, Britain's minister of state for trade and industry.

Aristov described summit talks during British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the USSR as a landmark in bilateral relations, including those in trade and economic fields. It was agreed during that visit that it was essential to broaden trade between the two countries significantly.

The Soviet foreign trade minister said the on commission saw its mission in looking for practical ways of achieving the goal.

Spakers said that current reforms in the Soviet system of foreign trade were opening broad scope for mutually beneficial cooperation.

The session is being attended by the British ambassador to the USSR, Bryan George Cartledge.

BBC Documentary 'Devoted' to Soviet Films
LD102114 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] London October 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Andrey Niryukov reports:

The bright red hammer and sickle and the title "Art and Public Openness", vividly seen on the black TV screen, usher in a serial documentary which had its premiere on Friday on the first channel of the British BBC television company. The first episode, called "Cinema", is wholly devoted to the Soviet cinema in 1970-1980s, the difficulties and the first successes of the reconstruction drive in the Soviet film making industry.

The film prepared by British journalists is practically wholly based on reflections of prominent Soviet film directors on the present-day cinema, its past and the future and provided with coincise, quite often contraversial, but interesting commentaries.

Such wellknown film directors as First Secretary of the Board of the Film Makers Union of the USSR Elem Klimov, Aleksey German and Irakli Kvirikadze, Aleksandr Askoldov and Nikita Mikhalkov share with the TV viewers their thoughts about long overdue problems, joys and concerns. The Soviet masters express concern over the low quality of films, with quantity actually overriding quality.

Speaking of the importance of the policy of public openness, reconstruction of the entire film-making process, the need of doing away with bureaucracy which struck deep roots during the stagnation years, they meanwhile note that it would be a very big mistake to fully deny the past and to condemn all and sundry.

Speaking at an earlier held ceremony of launching the serial, head of the BBC art department Alan Yenton said that the serial makers had been lucky. Freedom and access to materials and the people during the preparation of the film made it possible to show Soviet culture in all its diversity.

Talking to the TASS correspondent, the film makers, specifically directors John Purdy, Julta Cave, Peter Denton and others expressed satisfaction with the assistance rendered by their Soviet colleagues. They underlined that they felt no attempts to raise obstacles on the part of the Soviet authorities.

John Purdy said that the filming team had wanted to narrate to the best of their abilities the latest developments in the USSR. Unfortunately the people in Britain, he said, have a poor idea of what the Soviet people are now living by, and he said he hoped the serial would enable the Britons and residents of other Western states (the film is planned to be sold for show in other countries) to have a notion of the Soviet Union, a treasure-house of culture.

Films about Soviet theatre, music, handicrafts, painters will be shown by the BBC channel in October and then the British public will be able to see four new Soviet films "A Swimmer", "A Token of Misfortune", "Plumbun or a Dangerous Game" and "Brief Meetings".

Further on Dobrynin Visit to West Germany

Hands Over Gorbachev Letter
LD091426 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn, (DPA)—Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary for international relations, handed a detailed letter from the Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Friday. "In it General Secretary Gorbachev reaffirms once more his positive tribute to the federal government's contribution toward the agreement in principle between the United States and the Soviet Union on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe," government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said.

During the exchange of views, Gorbachev's readiness to meet Kohl "in the not too distant future" was expressed. Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Eduard Shevardnadze are to prepare the meeting. Ost emphasized the "very open and friendly atmosphere" of the intensive exchange of views. Dobrynin is on a 5-day visit to the FRG at the invitation of the SPD.

Meets 'Green' Party Leaders

LD131631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 13 Oct

[Text] Bonn, 13 October (TASS)—Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met here today with leaders of the parliamentary faction of the "Greens" party.

During the conversation, Anatoliy Dobrynin briefed them on the Soviet Union's approach to resolving topical problems of the present time, on the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments, and also on other aspects of disarmament.

The leaders of the "Greens" faction showed a lively interest in the USSR leadership's steps toward curbing the arms race, disarmament, and the large-scale changes taking place in all areas of life in the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conversation spoke in favor of further developing cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, including in the area of environmental protection.

Addresses News Conference in Bonn

LD131654 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 13 TASS—Major questions of the present responsible stage of the development of international affairs, relations between the USSR and the FRG were discussed in detail in conversations with prominent leaders of the SDPG, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin said at a press conference in Bonn today.

It was noted with satisfaction that there exists broad coincidence or closeness of the stands of both parties, above all on cardinal problems of security, he said. The visit and intensive talks held during it confirmed that there exists an insistent need and vast opportunities to continue a fruitful dialogue between the CPSU and the SDPG.

We agreed on the continuation of the activity of a joint working group of both parties to study the problem of relationship between disarmament and development, joint in-depth examination of the key problems of security, above all, as applicable to the European continent, said the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We hope that these efforts will lay down if not the corner stone, then at least one of the pillars in the structure of the common European home which we are striving to erect.

Touching upon his meetings with FRG chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Anatoliy Dobrynin pointed out that a thorough letter from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was handed over to the head of the FRG Government. During those meetings both sides confirmed their striving to open a new page in Soviet-West German relations. There are, perhaps, the necessary conditions for this now, he said. The task is not to let slip a historic opportunity for breaking out of the grip of what accumulated over many years.

Presents Joint Communique

LD132018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 13 Oct

[Text] Bonn, 13 October (TASS)—At a news conference that took place in Bonn today Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, presented a joint communique on the results of the work of the CPSU-SPD working group.

It notes that since June 1984 the CPSU-SPD joint working group has met repeatedly in turn in Moscow and in Bonn and discussed the possibilities of using part of the funds that will be released as a result of reducing expenditures on armaments for the benefit of the "Third World."

Participating in the group's activity were:

From the SPD side, the following representatives of this party's faction in the FRG Bundestag: Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium; Uwe Holz, chairman of the Bundestag Commission for Economic Cooperation; and P. Wuerz, member of the Bundestag Defense Commission.

From the CPSU side: Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Yevgeniy Primakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central committee.

The joint communique presented at the news conference says:

The reduction of military spending is an important step which is necessary to put an end to the arms race and to the constantly growing dangers emanating from it, which all mankind is interested in.

Of course, there is an interrelationship between reduced spending on arms and a genuine policy of disarmament and detente. A sizable reduction in military budgets could become one of the important measures in setting up an all-embracing system of international security.

In doing so, the following principles should be taken into account:

The reduction of military spending must not damage the security of either of the sides;

All states, taking part in implementation of the project in question must be confident that the relevant accords and obligations are being fulfilled.

The working group has examined a number of criteria in accordance with which it would be possible to carry through a reduction in military spending, including in percentages of military spending, of the national income, or of the gross national product. Discussion of this problem will be continued, taking into account the various points of view to be found within the world community.

In the countries of the "Third World," 1 billion people are living in poverty, and 40 million die every year from hunger and disease. The growing indebtedness of many developing countries is aggravating their situation of poverty still further. Greater efforts from the industrially developed countries are needed in this situation. The time has come to put forward concrete proposals on how part of the resources saved could be used in the intersts of the "Third World." In these conditions there would be great positive meaning in an international conference on the linkage between disarmament and development.

We propose: As soon as accords are achieved on a real verifiable cut in armed forces and armaments, an international solidarity fund must be instituted to render assistance to the countries of the "Third World."

It must include states belonging to both alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. All industrially developed countries are invited to take part.

The decision to set up such a fund, in which the USSR and the United States must definitely participate, could become a sign of hope. It is clear that the considerable resources credited to the fund will grow during the disarmament process to the extent that disarmament accords will be carried out. The fund's resources must be built up in stages; each stage will last several years. Here is a direct link with disarmament measures. Under the appropriate control, extra resources from the fund will be allocated to the state resources already in use to aid developing countries.

To bring about projects and programs to be financed by the fund, no new organizations will be set up. This could be carried out via targetted allocation, particularly through United Nations channels, for example, through the UN's program for development, under appropriate fund control.

The International Solidarity Fund will assist in implementing projects and programs in especially needy Third World countries and regions. Most of the attention must be directed toward assisting the development processes by way of domestically available resources, toward assisting the especially accelerated development of rural areas, and toward assisting measures that ensure the use of human resources and the participation of broad masses of the population in development.

Working out the principles of the resource allocation will be continued. Here it is necessary to be guided in particular by the following objectives:

– Struggle against poverty, assistance for development that will provide employment;

– Development that takes ecological requirements into account;

– The strengthening of independence and self determination of the developing countries.

When allocating resources, the following must be taken into account:

– The general economic and social situation, including the state of trade and indebtedness;

– The plans and programs into which the participation could be expected to participate.

The International Solidarity Fund is financed according to subsidy, not credit, accounting principles.

Practical measures on restructuring international economic relations will impart higher efficiency to the proposed steps to assist the "Third World."

It is with satisfaction that the CPSU-Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) working group states that the ideas that form the basis of its work are reflected in the activity of the international conference on the linkage between disarmament and development and in its concluding document.

Accounting for the fact that this document envisages the general transfer of the resources released thereby to development purposes through the channels of existing UN organs and institutions, the working group has decided to address the conclusions contained in the present statement to the UN secretary-general for possible practical use.

Anatoliy Dobrynin answered numerous questions from local and foreign journalists concerning cooperation between the CPSU and the SPD, on international problems, in particular questions on disarmament, and on the further development of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Departs for Home

LD141048 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 14 TASS—Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who visited West Germany at the invitation of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, left for home today.

At the airport he was seen off by Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and other party leaders. The send-off part included Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, ambassador of the USSR to West Germany.

Tolkunov Receives FRG Bundestag Deputies

PM121404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A delegation of FRG Bundestag deputies from the Christian Democratic Party and experts from that party's faction on defense and disarmament problems, headed by W. Wimmer, was in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The delegation was received by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, and the guests had talks at the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, World Economics and International Relations Institute, and Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, the USSR Defense Ministry, and APN.

The delegation visited Leningrad.

Genscher Urges 'Bold Steps' To Disarmament

LD111043 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 11 TASS—The international conference on the significance of the new mode of political thinking in the Soviet Union, now under way in the city of Saint Paul (Minnesota state), was addressed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German vice chancellor and foreign minister.

Speaking to forum participants—prominent politicians, scientists and specialists from the USA, Canada and several European countries—he pointed out that the process of changes taking place in the USSR had created favourable conditions for easing international tension and developing all-round cooperation between states with different political and social systems. In the Soviet Union, the Minister pointed out, the new leadership calls for the new mode of thinking and changes with a view to tackling domestic issues of the country. It calls for reorganizing the foreign policy and constantly amazes the world with new proposals on control over armaments and disarmament, noted the vice chancellor.

H.D. Genscher acclaimed the Soviet-American understanding in principle to conclude an agreement on INF and described it as an unprecedented success in the history of disarmament. Calling for expanding efforts in this sphere, he favoured a drastic cut in strategic offensive weapons, spoke of readiness to speed up NATO'S preparation for talks on nuclear missiles with under 500-kilometre flight range and emphasized the need for the earliest completion of the negotiations on universal prohibition of chemical weapons.

Noting that there were still unsettled problems in relations between the two sides, H.D. Genscher expressed conviction that they should not be in the way of developing cooperation. West Germany is a firm advocate of Western unity, he said. However, he added, the FRG also knows that the East and the West face the following choice: to perish in confrontation or to survive in cooperation. Therefore, he calls for the following, as earlier: Let us try together with the Soviet leadership to establish a new order in relations between the East and the West. Let us step up cooperation between the two sides. Let us preserve vitally important natural resources for the present and all coming generations. Let us make bold steps towards disarmament.

Euro-Parliament Talks Include Soviet Delegation

Tolkunov Previews Talks

PM120921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrival"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 Oct—A delegation from the USSR Parliamentary Group and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, has arrived in the Belgian capital at the invitation of the European Parliament's socialist group.

The Soviet delegation was met at Brussels international airport by the leaders of the European Parliament's socialist group headed by Rudi Arndt, its chairman. He cordially welcomed all members of the delegation and stressed that all the European Parliament's political groups are impatiently awaiting the opportunity to hold a meeting with the Soviet parliamentarians.

The head of the Soviet delegation made a statement at the airport in which he expressed gratitude for the warm welcome. "This is the first delegation of deputies from the USSR Supreme Soviet and leading figures from the

Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation to visit the European Parliament. We had useful fruitful contacts with the delegations from the socialist group and the European People's Party grouping which visited Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Our arrival here now is, to some extent, a return visit. At the same time, it can be said that contacts have been established between us. True, these are not yet official contacts between the European Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet. They will assume an official character only after an agreement has been signed between the EEC and CEMA. However, I think that we do not need to lose time in exchanging opinions. I believe our upcoming contacts, just like the exchange of opinions in Moscow, will be extremely fruitful and useful for both sides."

Delegation Meets Euro-Parties

LD122345 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Strasbourg October 12 TASS—The delegation of the Soviet parliamentary group led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who arrived in Strasbourg at the invitation of the socialist group of the European Parliament, met today with representatives of a number of groups in the Europarliament. The Soviet delegation in particular met and talked with the group of the European Democrats, the group of Liberals, Democrats and Reformists and the Communist group.

In the course of an exchange of views the sides examined above all problems concerning disarmament, ensuring security in the European continent, cooperation between the countries of East and West Europe. In that connection the Soviet delegation members drew the attention of Europarliament deputies to the agreement in principle reached between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles, the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union which are aimed at a cut in the conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe.

The conversations held have demonstrated the identity of the views of the sides on such problems as ensuring European security, cooperation of European nations in the field of environmental protection, economy and trade, as well as the development of science and advanced technology, humanitarian exchanges.

The participants in the meetings declared for the speediest completion of the process of establishing official relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community. They have also stressed the significance of establishing official relations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the European Parliament.

The European Parliament deputies showed much interest in the perestroyka drive, including the drive for more democracy in the Soviet society currently under way in the Soviet Union.

Addressing the press conference held at the Europarliament today, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed in particular confidence that the current visit of the Soviet MPs to Strasbourg will contribute towards developing a dialogue between European nations in resolving the problem of building a healthier international atmosphere. Lev Tolkunov also set forth the Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring a cut in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the USA, conventional weapons in Europe, elimination of chemical weapons and also a lowering of military confrontation in the continent.

Gorbachev 'Keen' To Visit

AU131107 Rome ANSA in English 1049 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] (ANSA) Brussels, October 13—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is keen to make a visit to the European Parliament, but will be unable to do so until relations between the European Community and Comecon, its East European equivalent, are normalised, according to the leader of a Soviet parliamentary delegation visiting the Euro-Parliament here.

After a week-long stay which observers described as "historic", the speaker of one of the supreme soviet's two branches, Lev Tolkounov, told reporters Monday that, for the Soviet Union, there are no more obstacles for mutual recognition by the EC and Comecon, the usual acronym for Eastern Europe's mutual economic assistance council.

'It is now up to the ministers of the Community twelve to ratify the agreement, if they want to," said Tolkounov, who stressed that an EC-Comecon agreement would pave the way for extensive commercial, technological and political cooperation between the two halves of Europe.

According to sources at the European Parliament's socialist caucus, which invited the Soviet parliamentary delegation, the unwillingness of the East European negotiators to recognise west Berlin as forming part of EC territory, which held up the talks in recent months, has been sidestepped by attaching an declaration to appended to the agreement's full text.

According to Tolkunov, the time has also come for regular contacts to begin between the European Parliament and the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's two-house parliamentary assembly.

FRG's Dregger Typifies 'Old Thinking'

LD122011 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 12 Oct 87

["In the Spirit of Old Thinking"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—By TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko:

It is well known with what feelings the peoples of the world have received the report on reaching the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of two classes of missiles—medium- and shorter-range ones, the feelings with which they are looking forward to a new Soviet-American summit meeting. This also concerns an overwhelming majority of leaders of states and other prominent political figures of the present. Yet, as follows from the recent developments, some people in the West would like to avail themselves of the opportunity provided by the meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the USA with political aims which are quite far from those that would serve the attainment of universal peace and security, of a further following on the path of building up trust and cooperation.

It is apt to name among such Western figures Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU floor in the West German Bundestag. It must be noted for the sake of justice that the Bonn politician at first declared in support of the Soviet-American agreement and summit meeting, though with some reservations. But a few days later, speaking in an interview with the West German newspaper *Neue Presse*, which was published on Saturday, he said that the meeting between the Soviet and American leaders should cover the question of reunification of Germany.

In the opinion of Herr Dregger, which he expressed in the same interview, the unity of Europe (certainly of Western Europe) depends on that. In elaborating on his ideas about Europe's future, Alfred Dregger went so far as to speak about the "need for its political unity from Portugal to Poland," which in his view, will in so way tell on the problems of strengthening peace and security in the continent.

From the viewpoint of his long-known political ambitions Dregger has not expressed any new ideas. Except he has demonstrated how some representatives of official Bonn are out to use every opportunity to drag out again their viewpoint on the resolution of the so-called "German issue", which is simply the viewpoint of the FRG'S revanchist circles.

There is little doubt that Dregger is well aware of the fact that on the agenda of the Soviet-American meeting is the question which has nothing to do with a revision of the post-war set-up in Europe, a revision in some or other form of both the Potsdam agreements and the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, to say nothing of the question of the co-called "unity of Europe from Portugal to Poland."

The approach of the leader of the CDU/CSU floor in the Bundestag to the agenda of the Soviet-American summit meeting is, as a matter of fact, an example of the very same old thinking, which the Soviet side urges the West to give up at the talks at any level. The times necessitate new approaches to the East-West relations and international problems as a whole. The sooner such politicians as Alfred Dregger understand that, the more reliable will be peace and security in Europe for which they are out to "fight" with the use of the methods which can in this day produce only an opposite result.

U.S. Pershing Exercises 'Dangerous'

LD130906 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 13 TASS—Washington intends to continue exercises of American troops on the FRG'S territory, involving Pershing-2 nuclear missiles, notwithstanding the agreement in principle reached between the USSR and the USA on concluding an agreement on elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

Three convoys with 36 Pershing-2 missiles left the territory of the base in Mutlangen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, last September alone, reports the *Progress Presse-Agentur* [PPA] news agency, to test the use of these nuclear missiles in combat conditions. Pershing-2 nuclear missile units will participate from October 25 to November 8 in U.S. annual autumn exercises on the FRG'S territory, codenamed "Carban Archer". The exercises will involve 70 Pershing-2 launchers, the PPA writes.

The Mutlangen public organization "Against U.S. Nuclear Missiles" has called upon all FRG citizens to firmly declare against the intention of the U.S. military to hold dangerous exercises involving Pershing-2 nuclear missiles and demanded that official Bonn should immediately withdraw from the FRG all Pershing-2 missiles deployed there.

French Position on Disarmament 'Unique'

LD101932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] In recent days, a number of French political figures have devoted speeches to an analysis of problems in the country's military policy. Andre Giraud, the minister of defense, has spoken in the National Assembly in support of a sharp increase in military expenditure, while Jacques Chirac, the head of government, has upheld the policy of continuing to increase the French nuclear potential. Vladimir Bogachev, a TASS observer on military matters, comments on these reports:

[Bogachev] A few words about Chirac's speech: It should be noted that the French premier began by welcoming the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles, but he did this with no particular enthusiasm, as though merely acknowledging the world public's mood. Chirac was far more eloquent in trying to cast a shadow over the idea of a political accord on disarmament. He claimed that it was supposedly the strategy of nuclear deterrence that has guaranteed peace in Europe over 40 years. The conclusion drawn from this thesis is that an increase in nuclear armaments ensures peace, while nuclear disarmament will lead to war. The untenability of this conclusion is plain. It has become the rule that each time prospects for reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe is revealed, official Paris declares its special position. It, they say, does not allow France to take part in disarmament talks, or it even facilitates a rapprochement between the positions of the East and West. What actually happens? The special position of Paris results in active opposition to any peace initiatives in Europe.

Some observers explain away this unique French position on disarmament as a constant search for balance between the country's independence and solidarity with the United States. Others claim it is the result of the French leaders desire to compensate for domestic policy difficulties and the country's economic failures by heightened militancy on the international scene. Personally, I find the latter suggestion closer to the truth.

About the military policy of France itself: The French military do not conceal their plans to extend the scope of their nuclear policy to the borders of the socialist countries. In particular, we are talking about the deployment of French nuclear forces on the territory of the FRG. *Le Quotidien De Paris* reported yesterday the intention of France and Britain jointly to develop a medium-range nuclear missile to replace the U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-2's that would be destroyed. This suggests an idea: Are some French political figures not planning to adopt the U.S. concept of limited nuclear war in Europe after the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on nuclear missiles? One thing is beyond doubt: Certain influential French quarters to this day, and in spite of the interests of their own people, prefer to speak out against guaranteeing security in Europe through political means, through talks.

Italian Labor Leader Meets With Gorbachev

LD102018 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Italian Confederation of Labor Unions [CISL] leader Marini met yesterday with Gorbachev. Our correspondent Antonio Natoli reports from Moscow:

[Natoli] For the first time in more than 40 years, official ICFTU representatives were received in the Kremlin. They came to discuss disarmament, and Gorbachev met with them for more than 2 hours. The initiative came from ICFTU, which has about 100 million members in 97 countries throughout the world. This organization's representatives had decided to tell Reagan and Gorbachev their views, the views of decidedly noncommunist trade unionists, on the need for disarmament and social development in all countries. They had already spoken to UN and NATO leaders.

The delegation in Moscow comprised Vandereken, the president of the international ICFTU, and representatives from the UK, Italy, the FRG, Sweden, Canada, India, Japan, and regional leaders in the United States, Africa, and Asia. Italy was represented by Franco Marini, secretary general of CISL. He told us that he had been impressed by Gorbachev's personality and by his manifest desire to attain disarmament and economic renewal in the USSR. I was struck by the fact, said Marini, that the top communist leader said today he was convinced of the need for citizens to exercise control over the state and the governments.

CPSU Delegation Departs for Italy

LD111015 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS—A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Left Moscow for Rome today at the invitation of the leadership of Italy's National League of Cooperatives.

The delegation is being led by Nikolay Stashenkov, head of the CPSU Central Committee's department for the trading Industry and Consumer Services.

Murakhovskiy Receives Italian Official

LD122020 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agri-industrial Committee, today received Renato Rugero, Italy's minister of foreign trade.

The sides exchanged views on prospects of Soviet-Italian ties in agriculture and related industries.

Italian CP Leader Favors Restructuring

LD101101 Moscow TASS in English 0026 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Lisbon October 9 TASS—President Mario Soares of Portugal and Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), expressed support for the Soviet-American agreement in principle to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Speaking at news conference here today after a meeting with the president of Portugal the leader of the Italian communists said that during the meeting the sides had

come out in favor of advancing toward disarmament and a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, specifically in the Persian Gulf and Central America. The sides also discussed the role of the common market countries in resolving those problems.

Alessandro Natta made note of the importance of the current restructuring drive in the Soviet Union.

"Perestroika"—this Russian word is ever more often referred to as a revolutionary term. However, that process does not imply a change of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R. The current deep-running transformations are an important event testifying to the new type of political thinking of the Soviet leadership headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, Natta said.

The Soviet leadership is confident that there is no and can be no alternative to peace, the PCI general secretary said.

As to profound reforms in Soviet society, Natta emphasized, this dynamic process will have a positive impact not only on the situation in the U.S.S.R., but also on the situation in Europe and will become a stimulus for all left-wing forces.

CPSU Delegation Leaves for Spain

LD092009 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—A CPSU delegation today left Moscow for Madrid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain.

The delegation is headed by Mikhail Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and Book Trade.

Spanish CP Draft Manifesto Noted

PM131515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Be Discussed by the Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 9 Oct—The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) is a Marxist, revolutionary, class, secular, and mass party. It draws on the example of socialist revolutions which were initiated by the October Revolution carried out under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and on the example of the workers' and liberation movement. This is stated in the PCE draft manifesto-program which has been published here and which will be submitted for discussion by the 12th PCE Congress in February 1988.

The document emphasizes the internationalist character of the PCE. The Spanish Communists, the document says, are opposed to the reestablishment of the Communist International; however, they believe that mechanisms must exist for coordination between the relevant forces of the whole world.

In the area of domestic policy, the manifesto-program makes provision for ensuring full employment by means of economic planning, nationalization of the seven biggest private banks, strengthening of the positions of the state sector, and implementation of an agrarian reform.

The PCE, the draft emphasizes, favors the creation of a "broad social bloc and parliamentary majority" to provide backing for the alternative course of the left-wing forces. The PCE notes the necessity of "cooperation with circles left of the socialists, and a rapprochement and cooperation between Communists and other representatives of 'real left-wing forces'" with the most "progressive circles of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party."

As G. Iglesias, PCE Secretary General, stated in an interview to the newspaper *El Pais*, the importance of the manifesto-program consists in ensuring that after the stage during which the political struggle focuses on criticism of the socialist rule, the "real left-wing forces" are able to create an alternative to the government.

In the area of foreign policy, the PCE condemns the "Paris-Bonn defense axis" which could lead to the formation of a third military bloc, which presupposes sabotage of disarmament measures, the leader of the Spanish Communists emphasized.

Nordic Ministers Welcome Soviet Initiatives

PM091435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Important Initiatives"]

[Text] Stockholm, 8 Oct—A session of the Nordic Council environmental ministers has been held in the Swedish capital. It discussed urgent problems in the struggle against atmospheric and sea pollution in the region and outlined plans for joint action in this area. The ministers stressed the importance of taking international measures toward substantially reducing the amount of harmful industrial chemical waste released into the atmosphere.

At a press conference, the Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, and Swedish ministers made a positive assessment of the new Soviet proposals to protect the northern environment set out by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Murmansk. They noted that the measures in question accord with the interests of all Nordic countries, which advocate expanding cooperation in this area between all Baltic states.

Swedish Envoy Delivers Carlsson Message

LD091500 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received General Secretary of Sweden's Foreign Ministry

Pierre Schori who came to Moscow as special representative of Swedish Prime-Minister Ingvar Carlsson. Pierre Schori handed over to Nikolay Ryzhkov a personal message from the head of the Swedish Government.

Topical questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish relations were discussed in a constructive spirit. The sides confirmed the striving for their further development in accordance with the agreements reached between the Soviet leadership and Sweden's prime-minister during his official visit to the USSR in April 1986.

The attention of the Swedish side was called to the proposals for the lowering of military activity and development of international cooperation in the north-European and Arctic regions that were advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk and to the Soviet Union's initiatives in the area of the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and chemical weapons.

It was noted with satisfaction that these proposals which open new opportuntiies for the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and development of cooperation in the region and the whole world met with a constructive response in Sweden.

Koivisto Sees Sights of Kirghiz Capital
PM131321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest of Kirghizia"]

[Text] Frunze, 10 Oct—Yet another Tianshan spruce now adorns Friendship Avenue in the center of the Kirghiz capital. It was planted today by Finnish President M. Koivisto. It will grow alongside its elder "sister" planted here 10 years ago by U.K. Kekkonen, the then head of the Finnish state. It can be seen as a kind of symbol of the continuity of traditions of good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland.

M. Koivisto toured Frunze and saw the sights of the city.

Today he arrived at Lake Issyk-kul for a short vacation.

Delegation Received by Norwegian Premier
LD132350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 13 Oct

[Text] Oslo, 13 Oct (TASS)—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Grant Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in Norway on an official visit, today met with Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway.

During the conversation, which took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, key problems of the international situation were touched upon, and an exchange of opinions on a wide range of matters of Soviet-Norwegian relations took place. As the prime minister stressed, Norway attaches extremely important significance to the new Soviet initiatives put forward in the speech in Murmansk by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Greek Minister Cited on Soviet Gas Deal
PM131045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "Greece: Gas Deliveries"]

[Text] Athens—A long-term interstate agreement on the supply of natural gas to Greece from the Soviet Union has been signed in Athens by A. Peponis, Greek minister of industry, energy, and technology, and V. Korolev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

The agreement envisages a forward contract to sell 1 billion cubic meters of gas when construction of the first stage of a gas pipeline is completed in 1992 and the prospect of gradually increasing deliveries over the subsequent 25 years. "We hope that the gas pipeline between the USSR and Greece, which will be laid through Balkan countries," A. Peponis declared, "will become a living symbol of our peoples' desire for peace and cooperation."

The minister pointed out that the realization of this major, mutually advantageous deal will help to expand economic and trade ties and cooperation between the two countries, improve Greece's energy balance, and also protect the environment—which is particularly important for the industrially developed region where Athens and Piraevs are located.

Greece's Papandreou Receives Soviet Envoy
PM121406 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou has received special Soviet representative N.N. Rodionov in Athens. During the meeting, there was a wide exchange of opinions on international problems and on the role and place of the "initiative of the six" in world politics. After the meeting A. Papandreou stated: I learned a lot from the information given to me about the aims of the USSR-U.S. talks. I was also briefed on the technical details and problems that have to be resolved if we want to move rapidly toward what all mankind wants—a world without nuclear weapons.

Cypriot President Receives Soviet Message
LD122109 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a congratulatory message to President Spyros Kiprianou of Cyprus on the occasion of the national holiday, Independence Day.

The Cyprus president, in a return message, expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and spoke highly of the Soviet Union's consistent support for the solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

The messages voiced confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cyprus would continue fruitfully developing for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace and international security.

Turkish Provincial Governors End Soviet Visit

PM120853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Second Edition

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of governors of Turkey's five largest provinces which has been visiting our country at the RSFSR Council of Ministers' invitation left Moscow on 7 October.

It was seen off at the airport by RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov, other officials, and Oktay Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR.

More on Visiting San Marino Delegation

MP Comments on Restructuring

LD092202 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—"Deep-running and serious changes are taking place in all spheres of life in the Soviet Union. This is the main impression from the visit of our delegation to the U.S.S.R.," said Antonio Carattoni. He leads a visiting delegation of San Marino's Great and General Council (Parliament).

"We, members of different parties, have not a slightest doubt that the current processes in the Soviet Union testify that the Soviet political system is moving forward," Antonio Carattoni went on.

"I hope that current reforms in the U.S.S.R.," he told TASS correspondent Dmitriy Polunin, "will produce positive results in the sphere of East-West economic and cultural cooperation."

"The trip to Moldavia (a constituent republic in the Western part of the U.S.S.R.) evoked special interest among the members of our delegation. From specific examples we could see for ourselves that 'Perestroyka' [restructuring] is taking root," he observed.

One of its concrete manifestations was the agreement reached in principle by the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles. That step was welcomed the world over, Antonio Carattoni said. It is exceptionally important that the funds currently fuelling the arms race be devoted to the solution of difficult problems facing the world today.

"We are a small country which has no armed forces of its own. This is why we receive with interest and welcome proposals that lead to peace and disarmament," the MP emphasized. "Our moral support is on the side of those who put forward such proposals. We value efforts made by your country with the aim of strengthening peace."

Parliamentarians Meet Demichev

PM131009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversations with San Marino Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and developing regular parliamentary and other contacts between the two countries meet the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and San Marino and contribute to strengthening trust and security in Europe. This was stressed in the Kremlin on 9 October by Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet during a conversation with a delegation of San Marino's Great and General Council (Parliament). The delegation is led by the prominent politician and Deputy Antonio Carattoni.

Petr Demichev answered the MPS' questions about the aims and first results of restructuring in the Soviet Union and role of soviet deputies in resolving the tasks facing the country. He drew their attention to the fundamental provisions of Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" and specific peace initiatives advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Murmansk.

Antonio Carattoni described the Soviet-American agreement in principle to eliminate medium- and- shorter range missiles as a prelude to the first stage of disarmament. He said that the agreement could for the first time pave the way for real reduction in nuclear potentials and fully ensure a peaceful future for Europe.

Special attention was paid during the conversation to questions concerned with advancing the all-European process. There was unanimity of opinion that equal and active participation in the process by countries both large and small could make an appreciable contribution to improving the climate on the continent.

Political & Social

Further Report on Gorbachev in Leningrad

Visits Shopping Center

LD132019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today visited the Direct Sales Center. Only the most fashionable products are on the shelves of this department store. Many of Leningrad's leading light industrial enterprises—such as Skorokhod, Mayak, Bolshevichka and a number of others—have been given their own counters in the four spacious halls of the sales center. Experts consider that direct contacts between enterprise and shop make it possible to offer a wider selection of goods and satisfy the needs of even the most sophisticated customer. Here Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev chatted with the Leningraders.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] There are a great many things I would have liked to see. But all the same, I decided to come and take a look at this new establishment, the Direct Sales Center as it's been named. You know, this is very good. Every enterprise that's producing goods ought to have its own shop, and enter into direct contact with the customer. If it's good, they will hear praise and favorable reports; if it's bad, let them hear about what's wrong right here at the counter, from the working people. We should keep an eye on these branches of industry. Those who are working well will immediately see the response they're getting: that's very important. Besides, this gives you a chance to resolve certain questions. So, in general, we're encouraging this; and it is good that Leningraders have now begun to excel in light industry, its operation, and direct sales: this must go ahead. How do you feel about things? [cheers] Between average and good?

I have been saying everywhere, comrades, that we have now completed the shaping of our policy and made decisions on the main questions of that policy. They relate to the economy, the social sphere, public health, the schools, the higher schools, the cultural front—in all directions—to the apparatus of the state, and to the party itself, the cadres. Now we will begin to implement all this; and restructuring will now begin to affect everyone. Doubts and questions will begin to arise. We must endure this stage, it is the most difficult. We have to break our habits, we have to change ourselves, but it cannot be otherwise. Therefore, the people of Leningrad must set an example of endurance. Leningraders are second to none in that respect, the older generation especially. Well, the new generations must now set examples of endurance, too. Once we're through this, the situation will begin to change, will begin to change rapidly. But this will be a difficult stage.

That's the main thing I have to say to you. I'll be telling you this again, because this needs saying. Everyone must understand it, and feel it in their heart and soul, because when we encounter this, we cannot allow any confusion to arise, [pauses] in the new situation. We cannot permit confusion. So now especially, we must stand fast on the restructuring front. Thank you for meeting me. I wish you all the very best, comrades. [applause] [end recording]

Tours Baltic Shipyard

LD140018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Leningrad. This morning he visited the Baltic shipyard. Our correspondent Vladimir Batalov reports:

[Begin recording] [Batalov] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying in Leningrad, visited the Baltic shipyard. He acquainted himself with the progress in construction of the atomic icebreaker *Sovetskiy Soyuz*. Here at the docks there is another gigantic icebreaker of the same type, *Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya*. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke to the shipyard workers.

[Gorbachev] Hello, comrades.

[Crowd] (?Hello)

[Gorbachev] I have already had time to throw a bit of criticism at your director. [laughter] He said: According to our agenda for your visit, we have to start our tour with such and such a workshop, let us go now. I said: Let us begin by meeting people. Let us say hello, at least. I am pleased to visit your shipyard because I have heard a great deal about it. I have also seen much of what you produce. Your products are good. The world knows them well. Therefore, I have wished for a long time to visit the Baltic yard.

Now my wish is coming true. I am greeting you on these prefestivity days. The Baltic shipbuilders have done a good bit of work. They worked for the revolution, and for the great October itself, and after it they worked to protect and continue this Great October cause.

Therefore, you have good reason to mark this anniversary with your heads up. In fact, why should we hang our heads? I mean all of us: over the past 70 years much, very much, has been done. I do not know whether another people under another political system would cope with turning what this country was in the past into what it is now. I think it is unlikely. Just look at the upheavals and turning points that fate has incurred on us. The people,

the political system, and the party, stood up to them despite all the difficulties and losses. We have been moving forward with our cause and our cause is getting stronger.

Today the Soviet Union is what we know and what the world knows. This is the main result of October. But it is also necessary to carry on. My last visit was very interesting and instructive. People said a lot then. But how much people have changed since then. We started talking in the same place. Yet our conversation was different. This is how it is: people are taking in what is happening in the country, and you know they are joining in well. This is very important, very important. Restructuring is a dead cause without people. Anyway, what is restructuring? What is involved here is that we must restructure ourselves.

[First worker] The Baltic shipyard workers will not let our side down. We will take the most active part.

[Gorbachev] [sentence indistinct]

[Second worker] The Baltic yard people (?have never let our side down)

[Third worker] We shall be taking part and restructuring ourselves.

[Gorbachev] The main thing is that the people at the Baltic shipyard will not let our side down.

[Crowd] No. They will not let our side down.

[Gorbachev] It will be difficult. We will start working on financial autonomy after the state acceptance services are fully introduced. This will create absolutely new working conditions, which above all demand initiative at work—the initiative of the worker, engineer, and leader. As far as the matter of the organization of all work at the enterprise itself is concerned, you should be taking all this firmly in your own hands. What is your director like? Is he disposed toward democracy? Are you voting?

[Crowd] Yes.

[Gorbachev] People recognize leaders anywhere, whether in a team, at a job station, or in a workshop. Why should we not trust people? Who knows better? Surely not a minister! Or is it the oblast party committee that knows? No, it does not know. Another thing is that the party organization and trade unions should be getting together to talk and discuss this or that candidature, particularly those areas where one can discern sore spots and weakness. Then they are proper competitors. Here is one, another, and a third, as it were. Now let us hold a ballot. The future result then should depend on the ballot. Have you already voted?

[Crowd] Yes, we have voted.

[Gorbachev] A person should feel that all the enterprise's work is based on financial autonomy, that he is rewarded for the end product, not for just coming to work, and that profits are distributed like this, according to his work. For this purpose it is necessary for clever people capable of delivering good cost-accounting indices to head teams, workshops, and to the whole enterprise to actually create profits that can be distributed. What is more, who would vote for an uncouth man? The time of such people is coming to an end. Our people are very rich in common sense. When the people join together there is no room left for demagogues. When do the demagogues emerge? When people are silent. But if the working people join together the demagogues will fly aside like foam or rubbish. So all of us are the main people in the cast. People, people, people—this is what restructuring means. It is a very simple formula. [end recording]

[Announcer] He met again with the shipyard workers.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] The Baltic shipyard workers have a good reputation. But to maintain it is not so simple. One must move forward. This is what we are, in fact, talking about.

Discussion of that indeed [words indistinct].

[First worker] We are trying, we are moving. Thank you very much.

[Second worker] Such great restructuring.

[Gorbachev] There are good traditions. Workers' dynasties have formed here among the Baltic workers. That is good, comrades. When experience is handed on from generation to generation it is of great significance. You certainly don't make the sort of ships that are made today just any old way. You have to be a true professional and possess modern work skills. Different technology is arriving. I have been told that you still have old equipment. Management has a plan to modernize this equipment within the framework of the Leningrad Intensifikatsiya-90 program. I think that is correct. We must not lag behind. The new equipment will also make work easier. But the main thing is that it will make it possible to do the same amount of work, perhaps even more, with less effort.

[Third worker] My comrades and I support you in that the first stage has been completed and (?now we must move to the next one).

[Gorbachev] I wholeheartedly agree. What you are saying coincided with the view that we take in the Politburo. Reform will cover all collectives. Financial autonomy will touch tens of millions of people. That is the main thing. Because the main economy (?is still lagging behind). That is the first thing. The second thing is that we are starting to bring order to the whole management apparatus. Its business will be made simpler and it will be reduced decisively. That will save us a great deal of

resources from the national income and will still make it possible to seriously undermine the roots of excessive bureaucracy. When there was no reform, when there were no new economic methods, the emphasis was placed on the apparatus, on the command structure. Now that we are restructuring our economic management methods we must ensure that the apparatus is no more than necessary.

We are now just switching science over to financial autonomy. The decision has been made. Furthermore, on questions of democracy, the local soviets will be linked with all enterprises so development can be coordinated in medicine, housing, transport, etcetera. Look, after all, the Baltic worker (?assesses things) and he considers things that concern him. What about in the town, in the rayon, can a worker get where he wants to go? What is his housing, his everyday life in this town like? These things have not always been so. The local soviets must be given more rights. The direction taken will be toward raising the local soviets' role. Indeed, all this has now started. And we will do it. We will.

This concerns many people and their frame of mind is very important. Frame of mind, understanding that we must get over our ailments, stand firm, and act. The load will be heavy. The load will be heavy. If we did not believe in our people, we would probably continue on our way quietly, here and there touching up, and repairing things. The country cannot go on like this. What you have just with such understanding (?adhered to), what you have said: a second stage is necessary, a decisive stage, so we really do not get bogged down in words and decisions. This has been the case in the past, comrades. This is a lesson, a bitter lesson from the past. We started a lot, and started correctly, but then it stopped. Now we must join together. We will move out of the way those who start to obstruct, whose lives this does not today suit. We will count on the working class, on the peasantry, on our intelligentsia, who all support the changes. I can see you support this; you say don't stop. You say go on and start the second stage. This is correct. Thanks for your support, Leningraders, and for your understanding. [applause]

[Batalov] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today visited the direct sales shopping center opened on Vasilyevskiy Island. The center has arranged direct producton ties with Leningrad's leading light industry enterprises. This has made it possible to raise the quality of goods and to satisfy more fully the population's demands. At the center, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev chatted with Leningraders. [end recording]

More on Shipyard Visit

LD141059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] In the shops of the Baltic Shipyard and at the building slips a businesslike, lively conversation between the Baltic yard workers and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev took place.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] The working class is organized. Let's stop now and talk for a few minutes.

[Man in crowd] With pleasure, Mikhail Sergeyevich! We are very glad to welcome you to our native city. Your arrival inspires us to even greater deeds. We would like to...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] But is it good, what you are doing?

[Man in crowd] We are doing splended work.

[Gorbachev] Incidentally, there are many requests. But I won't go into that in the workshop.

[Man in crowd] Yes, yes.

[Gorbachev] There will always be requests. But you are doing a great job.

[Man in crowd] I would like our restructuring to gather a faster pace, for things to get moving faster.

[Gorbachev] Now it needs to get moving here. Elsewhere we have already solved what was necessary.

[Man in crowd] We will do everything within our power, Mikhail Sergeyevich. But, unfortunately, sometimes questions are resolved by others than us.

[Gorbachev] That is true. That is true.

[Man in crowd] Mikhail Sergeyevich, availing myself of this rare opportunity, could I address a request to you? I would like you to give assistance in resolving an important state question that was examined at the June plenum: About removing supervisory bodies from departmental jurisdiction...

[Second man, interrupting] We mean the representatives of the Registry of Shipping.

[First man] In particular I applied twice to the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, and to the Council of Ministers. I didn't receive a reply.

[Gorbachev] Thank you for [words indistinct]. In your view, why is it necessary to do this?

[First man] Why must this be done ? Well because the USSR Registry of Shipping, in carrying out supervision over the safety of navigation, is subordinate to the department of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, which also supervises it. And the Ministry, availing itself of its superior status, naturally, does at times also bring influence to bear on the resolution of technical questions, on cadre questions, on financial matters, and on financial activity. Well, for instance...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] And not infrequently it makes mistakes.

[First man] It is not me personally I am worried about. I also want to support the common cause.

[Gorbachev] But is it not the case that you want the Registry of Shipping to be removed from the jurisdiction of the Ministry that uses and operates what you produce in order that the pressure and demands from the customer should fall less heavily on you?

[First man] On us? So, what kind of pressure do they bring to bear on us?

[Gorbachev] When they see that something happens in some or other ship, that as a result of an investigation there arise some complaints against the yard, over quality, over whether the requirements of the project have been adhered to, etc. Is it not the case that you want an easier life, in order to...

[First man, interrupting] No, Mikhail Sergeyevich, we are not looking for an easy life. Inasmuch as I represent the supervisory bodies here I can responsibly say that our atomic icebreakers are splendid. I am dealing with atomic...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Why then does this worry you?

[First man] ... power plant.

[Gorbachev] Why is it then that this worries you?

[First man] I can say that during the entire period of trials and during the year of navigation we didn't receive a single remark regarding our atomic plant.

[Gorbachev] Well, everything is functioning here. Why change anything? It's okay.

[First man] At the same time there are matters which are affected by adverse influences.

[Male voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich, (?allow me) to introduce someone to you.

[Gorbachev] How are you, young people?

[Girl in crowd] I am fine.

[Gorbachev] Are you in a good mood?

[Woman in crowd] I am.

[Gorbachev] Is this already the next generation, yes? Good. As a matter of interest, where do your parents work? Here or not?

[Women in crowd] No.

[Gorbachev] No. Did you arrive here from somewhere else?

[Women in crowd] We are newcomers.

[Gorbachev] From where?

[Woman in crowd] From Rostov. From Rostov.

[Gorbachev] From Rostov? Which Rostov?

[Woman in crowd] Leningrad Oblast.

[Gorbachev] Leningrad Oblast. Good. And these reinforcements?

[Male voice] These are young people. And close by stands Comrade Stepan Sorokin. He is a good worker. True, he is no youngster. He is over 80. He works here himself, and two of his sons work here. His grandson also works here. All of them work at the Baltic yard.

[Gorbachev] So this is a family affair?

[Male voice] Well they are splendid people.

[Sorokin] This is a real family affair.

[Gorbachev] A dynasty, yes. A good dynasty. This is one of the kinds of family spirit that we welcome. When it turns out that a director of some institute, or a higher educational establishment, or a rector, and that all his departments and positions are occupied by friends and relatives, this family spirit is dangerous. But here it is good.

[Sorokin] [passage indistinct] It is especially important now for there to be workers' dynasties.

[Gorbachev] Well, I congratulate you on the festival.

[Sorokin] Thank you.

[Gorbachev] You have memories to tell the lads?

[Sorokin] I have indeed. [passage indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Right! Right!

[Sorokin] I do not mind.

[Gorbachev] You know what I said yesterday? Young people must borrow from the older generation, from the veterans: their spirit, their robust spirit, and add youthful vigor and knowledge. These are clever lads now. This is the kind of combination that is advantageous.

[Sorokin] I am glad to tell you that in this workshop in 1929 the [word indistinct] of the first 5-year plan period was organized.

[Gorbachev] Yes, Yes, Yes.

[Sorokin] Only started, the industrialization.

[Gorbachev] Yes, Yes, Yes.

[Sorokin] [words indistinct] Well, and I became team leader of the first Komsomol shock-work team.

[Gorbachev] You have, indeed something to tell.

[Sorokin] And ever since I have always been with you people.

[Gorbachev] I will tell you, that is why you feel so young. Would anyone really believe you are over 80? No! Young people give and not only receive from their elders but also give.

[Sorokin] And, labor, you see, (?makes it possible) to not age any more.

[Gorbachev] Yes.

[Sorokin] Well, I was 3 days at home, excuse me 2 days at home, and got up on Monday like a [word indistinct]. [laughter] [end recording]

Continues Talking to Workers

LD141230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report from Leningrad by correspondents A. Tikhomirov, S. Dukhavin and A. Morgunov; correspondents cannot be identified individually]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted: video shows busy street, Winter Palace, Finland Station, and River Neva as correspondent talks about warmheartedness of Leningraders and recalls the historical associations of the places shown]

This is a city where the bridges are raised at night in order to let ships out to the Baltic and then the ocean, including ships built at the Baltic Works, where today there was a meeting between shipbuilders and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [Passage omitted: video shows Gorbachev addressing crowd, text above]

[Video shows Gorbachev with group of workers]

[Gorbachev] Now there is the Law on State Enterprise, the council of a labor collective, its rights on planning and the formation of funds—you must look after all that. First of all, sharp-tongued people should be put into it, elected, so that they do not grovel in front of the director. If he does not let a worker say a word in the presence of the general secretary, then at a labor council he can grab you by the throat. [general laughter] This will not do. I know, the director is good, but he must be even better.

[Unidentified man] Yes, then it is another matter.

[Gorbachev] Otherwise, if everything is all right, what is restructuring for?

[Unidentified woman] We have a very good chief.

[Gorbachev] Good chief?

[Woman] Yes, very good.

[Gorbachev] And I am criticizing him! Walking about the shop and criticizing him!

[Woman] Our director is very good. We are old workers and he is very good.

[Gorbachev] Generally speaking, the regular work force is the most enduring of all. They have seen a lot, they know life, so to speak, and they forgive a lot, yet one should not forgive. We have now become stronger. There are possibilities. One has to do more and better.

Regarding production conditions, automation for example, the young are right to ask this question about some machine-tools being difficult to control, which results in human stress. Why? Modernization is underway throughout the country, and this matter should be (?settled). You see, there may be a certain interval in this, as modernization may be implemented on old or new equipment. Of course, if modernization is to be carried out, then it should be done on new equipment, and if it is not there yet, it is better to wait for 6 months or a year so that it gets going. The Ministry will be developing its program on this, and then things will be different. But modernization must take place.

Of course, social conditions are very important. What is the situation with accommodation at the works? This is a general question.

[Unidentified man] There is not enough accommodation.

[Gorbachev] Not enough, you say?

[Video shows Gorbachev with another group of workers]

[Unidentified man] What should be done to raise the prestige of worker, or the prestige of peasant?

[Gorbachev] I should say that this is a sore problem for our society. The prestige of labor should be raised on the whole, in such a way that those who work, especially those who work creatively, conscientiously and productively should feel that they are encouraged. This should

be resolved by the approach based on financial autonomy. Until now it was as follows: unwarranted leveling used to put on the same level both conscientious and careless workers, greater and smaller contributions. This was first. Second, that management apparatus was proliferating very intensely here. I spoke about that in Murmansk. People could get those R150 without much effort there.

[Man] Exactly that, in a tidy suit and R150.

[Gorbachev] Yes, and a "Volga" and the working day finished at 1700.

[Man] Yes, and 24 working days for vacations.

[Gorbachev] On the whole, as we are going over to management, to giving rights to self-administration to collectives themselves, we need to reduce the apparatus, and reduce it resolutely, I believe, though I would not want to name (?figures). Great reductions should be made. We should leave what is really necessary for managing whereas now, I believe, it is one and one half or two times too much. Yet this is our national income, and so it seems to turn out that the labor of worker and of peasant is one thing whereas there one can get what he needs without special efforts. So one has to review very substantially the managerial apparatus (?so that it decides things) in the interests of labor collectives and under conditions of reform, thereby raising the prestige of producer. In general, you know, the issues about which you are concerned are exactly the issues on which restructuring is based. This is the main thing. All those issues we should, so to speak...we must restructure our entire society. [passage omitted: video shows Gorbachev and company at another shop whose technical profile is outlined briefly, and which has gone over to a two-shift operation]

[Unidentified woman] If we must work a single shift, we will; if we must work in two shifts, we will; and if we must work in three shifts, we will. That is it.

[Gorbachev] And what about the young?

[Woman] This is my view

[Gorbachev] If need be, you will, is that so?

[Others] Yes, we will, of course.

[Gorbachev] If need be, yes.

[Woman] I hope that the young will support me.

[Gorbachev] A not easy stage is about to begin but one has to carry it through. Of course, the people of Leningrad went through....

[Unidentified woman, interrupting] Harder things by far.

[Gorbachev] Yes, harder things, you are right, veteran.

[Woman] Yes, we have gone through much harder things.

[Gorbachev] And yet it was the war then, people say, but now they can say: It is war now or what, why should there be such stress? Yes, I will tell you that no shells will be exploding, there will be no bombing, the city will not be shut down, so to speak, everything will be alive, but loads will be laid on all the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all the managerial apparatus, our cadres—a great load. If we did not believe in our people, maybe we would go along a slow path: to paint here, to clean there, to mend in one place, to hammer down a nail in another, and nothing more. But I believe that we cannot carry on thus. The country cannot live on like this, it just cannot.

We can do considerably more. So this commitment of ours supports us. When I came on the eve of developing this policy you supported it and gave many a good piece of advice, and now you have shown such understanding. You have just said: A second stage is necessary, a decisive stage, so that we really do not get bogged down in words and decisions. This has been the case, this has been the case in the past, comrades. This is a lesson, a bitter lesson from the past. We started a lot and started correctly, but then it snapped. If it snaps now, losses in the country will be enormous. We should not permit that and we will not, I am sure. This is the mood the people are in. We are not playing at restructuring. The country's fate and the life of the people are behind restructuring. If one takes into account that our country has enormous importance in the world, then the fate of socialism and of the world is behind restructuring. This is the price of the work we are doing.

Why then should we conduct this work in such a way as to suit whims of individuals or groups of individuals, if the people and the party are all for it? I believe we will be orienting ourselves on the people and on the people's feelings. I am saying this openly [otkryto]. I would not be able to conduct another policy. I am stating this, and so there is no other way for me. I see that you are supporting this and saying: Don't stop, carry on, and begin the second stage, as it were. This is right, right. Thank you, Leningraders, for support and understanding.

[Unidentified woman] Thank you. [applause]

[Unidentified correspondent] [video shows silhouette of shipyard] Various kinds of ships have been built at this enterprise, timber ships, refrigerators, ore ships and scientific vessels, but the workers here are particularly proud of their atomic ice-breakers, the *Arktika, Sibir,* and *Rossiya*, all of which are now operating in the northern sea lanes in the Arctic Ocean. The powerful Arctic ice yields to the pressure of steel from the Baltic yard. Now there are two new atomic ships being built here at once. *Sovetskiy Soyuz* is already in the finishing

stages, while the hull of its sister ship, *Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya,* is taking shape in the building slip. [video shows Gorbachev arriving at the yard, waving to those present. The *Sovetskiy Soyuz* is shown with its port of registration, Murmansk, listed below the name, and the hull of another ship under construction is also visible]

[Gorbachev to crowd of workers] ...because the food situation has been neglected.

[Correspondent] The conversation between the shipwrights and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was about the most urgent problems, including that of wages.

[Gorbachev] ...to Leningrad from these parts, or from Leningrad Oblast, or from [word indistinct]. Comrades, wages are in your hands. You have a norm, so go ahead and decide. If a smaller number of you do it, fulfill the norms. There's a norm for a given item and 10 of you have been working on it; if only 5 of you do it, then then the wages remain for the norm.

[Unidentified man] We're afraid that it won't stay the same.

[Gorbachev] No, comrades. The norms will be like this, firm norms for 5 years. The workers ought to know this. Once you've got through the 5-year period, of course, the technology has all changed and everything has to be looked at for the next 5-year plan; the norms again, with the collectives, the ministries and the trade union. Once everything has been decided and confirmed they are left untouched for another 5 years. That's how it should be, and that is what's happening now. Take the oil workers, they have a firm plan.

Have you noticed that we are not changing the 5-year plans now? Once we've confirmed it year by year, that means we confirm it. Previously there was always an increase, from the base. We confirm what is for the 5-year period. The oil workers, the gas workers, they immediately... and the coal miners have a firm plan and offered us this year as well 10 million tonnes of oil, several million tonnes of coal and gas extra, and we are paying them 25 percent more for the increased plan, for that output. That's how things are going to proceed. You work your norm and get paid for anything extra. We used to have such a lot of nonsense with wages: as soon as anyone reached a certain level they would immediately start increasing his plan.

[Unidentified man] That's a punishment.

[Gorbachev] Yes, precisely, a punishment. What happened was that those who worked best had their norms increased, and things would be leveled out. One loses interest and that's that. So this new enterprise law opens up everything for you; it hands everything down to you. I won't say that things will be ideal straight away, because we are beginning the transition when the 5-year plan is confirmed. You have to adapt to the 5-year periods. Nevertheless even in this case we are proceeding from the basis that every collective should have genuinely greater opportunities.

So your funds will increase and you will be able to have more housing. The director reported that you intend to build 300 extra apartments by your own efforts.

[Worker Anatoliy Potapov bearing model ship] On behalf of the workers of our factory in honor of your visit, we at the Baltiyskiy Works have made a souvenir gift for you: a model of our future atomic giant icebreaker. With all my heart I thank you for visiting us.

[Gorbachev] You know where I was? On the *Rossiya.*

[Several people] We built that.

[Potapov] I would like to wish you good health.

[Gorbachev] Many thanks, with a safety margin.

[Potapov] With a safety margin, as much as possible. We support you.

[Gorbachev] What's your name and patronymic?

[Potapov] Anatoliy Petrovich Potapov.

[Unidentified man] The chairman of the council of team leaders.

[Gorbachev] Anatoliy Petrovich, many thanks. [video shows him shaking hands with him, talking to workers, Raisa is shown at his side. Video shows presentation of model ship to Gorbachev]

Gorbachev Addresses Leningrad Party Activists

LD131600 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1301 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a meeting with party activists at the Smolnyy Institute in Leningrad—live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I should like to begin my speech by warmly greeting all of you, and all Leningraders, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Sincerely and warmly, I greet the veterans of the party and of labor; the veterans of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War; front runners in industry; representatives of Leningrad's intelligentsia; and the party, local soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol aktiv. I should like to thank you for the words spoken here, in which I heard the Leningraders' fervent support for the work of our party, the Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the Soviet Government. [applause]

Thank you, dear Nikolay Stepanovich [Sorokin]—you and I had a talk at the Baltiyskiy works today—for the veterans' support for our great cause which we call restructuring, and a big party thank you for your great labor and party feat. [applause] How many people we have with whom the present generations can compare, in tackling the difficult tasks of continuing the cause of Great October! [applause]

I am glad, dear comrades, that just now, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of October, I am here among you Leningraders. I have found it not just pleasant in the human sense, but I have experienced great satisfaction as a representative of the Soviet leadership at the good mood—I was hunting for the word—the good mood of the Leningraders. I have sensed in my conversations—and there have been quite a few, even though I have not had long this time—in my conversations with the Leningraders the main thing: that restructuring in the city and the oblast is gathering strength. The Leningraders' spirit is strengthening. Compared to then—and I can (?say this), for 2 years have passed—compared to those times they have become more full of initiative, and I would say they are pressing both the center and the local leadership well. People are beginning to stand up straight and to feel like the masters of the country, the masters of the city and of the oblast. An enormous change. I hope that this will prevail in the long term in the Leningraders' mood. As we know, comrades, from our common history and from the history of the city of Lenin, this is a determining factor, because if we say that the human being is the main character, plays the main role in restructuring, then a human being who is spiritually strong, who is sure of himself, who is sure of the policies, who knows what's what, will for certain ensure the success of these enormous taks that we are tackling at the present stage of the development of our society—I should say, at a critical stage in the history of our socialist state.

In connection with this, I have an enormous impression, and I should like to tell you about it, because it is the main thing that I have gained from this visit.

Of course, in my view, each one of us experiences no object, speaking here in the Smolnyy, being here in the white marble hall of the Smolnyy which preserves the sacred memory of the October 1917 days. Understanding that to delay the uprising would be like death, Vladimir Ilich Lenin came here to the headquarters of the revolution on the night preceding 25 October (7 November). From the Smolnyy here the words rang out; the revolution, about the need for which the Bolsheviks had been talking all the time, was accomplished; from here October stepped out throughout the land and its ideas dispersed throughout the world. [applause]

The powerful, driving force of the October Revolution was the working class, in the whose front ranks there unfailingly strode the Peter [St Petersburg] proletariat. They were the pioneer of three Russian revolutions, a sensitive barometer of the feelings and aspirations of the working class. This is what Vladimir Ilich Lenin said about them: The Peter workers are a small part of the workers of Russia, but they are some of the best, frontranking, most aware, most revolutionary, most tough, least liable to fall for empty words, for feeble despair, for intimidation by the bourgeoisie of the ranks of the working class and all the working people of Russia.

Lenin's party was the leader of the working class, the embodiment of everything living and honest in the people. It raised the working people of Russia to storm the old world; in the October days, in the whole trail-blazing path of the construction of socialism, and now in the time of restructuring the party was and remains the political, ideological, moral vanguard of our Soviet society.

On the eve of the October rising, Lenin wrote calling for immediate action: The whole honor of the party of Bolsheviks is under question. Looking after the party and its prestige does not just mean drawing up and proclaiming the right policies, it means acting boldly and fearlessly, steadfastly implementing what has been mapped out and fulfilling the promises made... This Leninist tradition was retained through the years by the Leningrad party organization, taking its history from the first Marxist circles run by Lenin. Indeed, the first party card presented to Vladimir Ilich in April 1917 was given to him by the Bolsheviks of the legendary Vyborg quarter. Leningraders, Leningrad remembers thousands of names of staunch members of the party, who through the words and deeds of the Bolshevik movement prepared the socialist revolution and made an invaluable contribution to its victory and the building of a new life.

Leningrad's contribution to creating a firm industrial base for socialism is also irreplaceable and colossal. The newness of tasks demanded a creative approach toward solving them. Leningraders have led the search in technology as well as in the economy and organization of production. The first augmented plans of the working people at the "Karl Marx" works, the first technical and industrial financial plans from Sevkabel [cable works], and the first financial autonomy teams at the "Lenin" Nevskiy machine-building works, one of the first contracts of socialist competition at the Krasnyy Vyborzhets works, that was then adopted by thousands of collectives—all this has forever become part of the arsenal of socialist methods of economic management.

In the years of the Great Patriotic War Lenin's city became a symbol of stauchness, courage and will for victory. The 900 days of the blockade brought out the main thing, the brightest feature in man: his ability for feats and self-sacrifice for the sake of life. Thousands of Leningraders lie in Piskarev Cemetery. May the Mother Homeland [statue] forever guard their peaceful repose, and may this sorrowful memory remain in our hearts forever.

Leningrad's feat is the clearest testimony to the unfailing might of the people's spirit and of Soviet patriotism. The whole country was helped by Leningrad as it did battle and inspired faith in future victory. They stood their ground and were victorious. Today we speak words of sincere gratitude to the veterans of the party, the participants in revolutionary events, the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, and the shock workers of the 5-Year Plans. They have earned this. We also address these heart-felt words to those who are here in this hall, those outside, and those who are no longer with us. Your feat, your selfless labor will never be forgotten by the motherland and the party. [applause]

The CPSU Central Committee highly values the Leningraders' example in today's affairs in the difficult and responsible work we call restructuring. More than 2 years ago you and I held a businesslike and specific conversation in this hall on the problems facing the country in the new and historical phase of the development of socialism that we had entered. That was my first official trip after a Central Committee decision had conferred upon me the duties of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The destination of that trip was not chosen by accident. It was determined by the role played by Leningrad, its working class, the working people of Leningrad, and the Leningrad party organization in the life of our state and in implementing the changes mapped out by the party. At the time, in spring 1985, a tense search was underway for the means of accelerating the country's eocnomic and social development. It is possible to say that the fate of socialism hung on the results of that search.

Meetings with working people of Proletarskiy Rayon took place in Moscow, and then there was my trip to Leningrad. I recall how Leningrad workers—briefly, but very precisely and on a large scale—expressed expectations generated in our society by the decisions of the April plenum of the Central Committee: that we should continue resolutely that which we had begun and not permit words and deeds to part company. That formula was heard here, in meetings with people of Leningrad. Those were wise desires sent to the Central Committee and were heard simultaneously then as a political mandate and also as a vote of confidence in their party issued by the working people at a difficult time for it, when precrisis phenomena in the life of Soviet society were making themselves sharply felt.

I already had occasion a few days ago to talk about what the party and its Central Committee have managed to do to justify the vote of confidence received from the people, and what we have not yet managed but which demands urgent action. All the same, I will say just a few words. I will just talk about the main things. The time that has passed allows me to say this definitely: the fundamental decisions adopted then are justifying themselves; the path chosen is correct and corresponds to the requirements of life. Today I have once more heard this confirmation from the people of Leningrad. The path chosen was given form by the 27th congress as a precise strategy and a well-founded program of action, which has gained the support of the majority of the people. The line set by the congress was continued by the January and June plenums of the party's Central Committee, which substantiated the concept of revolutionary restructuring and put it on a stable, practical track.

Today we are at a crucial stage of restructuring, when it must permeate all spheres of our life, starting with the material and finishing with the spiritual. The peculiarity of this stage lies in the deepening of the processes of restructuring and in involving in them the many millions of the masses of working people of our whole huge country. So civil courage, genuine efficiency, the highest competence, and the exertion of all our spiritual and physical strength are required of all of us, as never before. It is to this that we must attune ourselves, comrades, firmly following Leninist lessons and the traditions of October.

The meetings and conversations with Leningraders over these past few days convince me of the fact that Soviet people comprehend this well and are ready to do everything to ensure that the tasks of this responsible stage of restructuring, however complex, difficult, and new they are, are successfully resolved.

The party at all its levels—the higher, middle, and lower levels, where the fate of restructuring is decided directly—generates the energy of restructuring. The implementation by the party of the social function of vanguards is inseparable from its creative and initiative-oriented role in interpreting the problems pertaining to social development and putting forward new ideas which meet the requirements of this development.

The fact that the party has managed in a short time to create a theoretical, conceptualized system, which is new in many ways, and a theory of the practice of restructuring and acceleration on the basis of which we are building our internal and international policy, which takes into account the new realities, appears to me to be vitally important. [applause]

In creating this system as one which is open and dynamic and capable of renewal and development we relied both on elements of the past which have stood the test of time, on the experience of the past, but mainly on Leninist methodology, on the interpretation of what Lenin contributed to the theory and practice of socialism. The new practical experience which today is being constantly interpreted and generalized by the party acts as as a basis for new theoretical conclusions, and at the same time this in turn leads to the exposure and formulation of new issues of economic, state, and sociocultural construction and requires, just as before, the further intensified development of Marxist-Leninist theory and the activation of the whole of social thought in the country. We now need, as never before, the broadest and deepest possible integration of all front-ranking creative forces of our society.

Without this we shall not come to grips with the problems and tasks of restructuring, we shall not solve the task of our Soviet society entering a qualitatively new level of its development. Only the party, our Leninist party, can do this, can unite all these forces. Our party is strong because it has at its disposal a powerful orgnizational, political, and intellectual potential.

The more than 19 million Communists of our country are grouped together in 442,000 primary, 520,000 factory party organizations, and 730,000 party groups. They are operating at virtually every enterprise, construction site, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, scientific and educational institution, and in management bodies, spreading their influence to cover all spheres of the life of society. The party of October has assumed the entire historic responsibility for the fate of the revolutionary transformations which continue its cause, and stands at their head.

Dismantling the braking mechanism, overcoming the forces of inertia which have built up over many years in absolutely all areas, overcoming the social apathy which has affected no small numbers of our working people, creating firm guarantees of the irreversibility of restructuring—all this requires of the party today, as it did 70 years ago, strong political will, iron discipline, and innovative, creative, bold, and practical actions. In engaging revolutionary restructuring, the party started with itself. Guided by the new political thinking and putting into practice the concept of restructuring, it is perfecting the forms and methods of its work and all the instruments it has at its disposal for affecting various areas of the life of society. Here one must bear in mind the main thing: the leading role of the party is gained and is confirmed by the activity of every party committee, by the word and deed of every Communist. We see that recently there have been serious changes going on in the activity of many party committees and organizations.

They have started working more vigorously, more assertively; their ties with people have become more firm and diversified. Democratism, glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism are being increasingly confirmed in the life of party organizations. An atmosphere of involved participation by Communists in solving the tasks of restructuring is being created. The party has waged an uncompromising struggle against negative processes and phenomena in its vital activity. There is a resolute clearing out of those who have defiled the honest and pure name of party member, and who have blatantly violated the norms of socialist morality. But far from all party organizations have found their place in solving the new tasks. Some of them are not keeping up with restructuring, with the feelings of people, and some of them have simply trailed behind.

But they should be in the forefront. This should disturb us, comrades, for the place of party organizations really is to the fore. Now that the processes of practical policies are moving into the foreground, all party organizations without exception are called upon in their daily activity to function actively and to strive for genuine changes in all areas of restructuring.

At this point, the problem immediately arises as to the criterion permitting an objective appraisal of what has been done by each organization. We have said—and I would like to affirm this once again—that from now on, in the times ahead and in the near future, we must all have a single criterion in appraising our cadres, in appraising Communists and in appraising party organizations—their attitude to restructuring and their actual contribution to the struggle to implement the tasks of restructuring. All this is simple and clear. That's the approach we should adopt. But perhaps it is still worth saying the following. Many years of practice have taught us all to handle figures for growth in production volume and capital investments and other economic indicators with assurance. At times, over these days I have heard such an approach and such information based on such approaches on this trip, too, as I mixed with and talked to Leningraders and officials. But, comrades, we do not need these figures for their own sakes. We must in any event be able to answer with confidence the question: what relation does this kind of figure have to the process of a genuine growth of the well-being of the working people, to improving their working and living conditions, to intensifying their spiritual and cultural life and improving order and discipline? There's the final result of the activity of party organizations, the final result of the activity of the party as a whole.

In other words, we must learn in practice always to keep in view the individual person and the social consequences of restructuring and to see and assess our every step on its road in the human dimension.

As the everyday working life of restructuring shows, this is a difficult science which does not come immediately or for all our party committees. It was all the more important to see for oneself at this time that Leningrad Communists and party workers and the party aktiv are engaging seriously in improving the activity of the party organizations and that the diverse questions of the life of the working people and of labor collectives were becoming the main things in their work. And these are gratifying changes. They may not be big ones but they come across in all the conservations.

This approach made it possible to prepare and present proposals to the CPSU Central Committee and the government on the long-term plan for the development of Leningrad city and oblast.

On the basis of these proposals the formulation of a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the general plan for the development of Leningrad city and oblast in the period up to the year 2005 is being completed. It is intended to organically link problems of the economy, the social sphere, and

cultural construction. The scientific and technical and industrial potential of the region will also grow further. Its own food supply base will be developed. Full satisfaction of the need for pre-school institutions for children in Leningrad city and oblast should be achieved by 1990. There should be provision of an individual apartment or house for each family by the year 2000. Rational distribution on the territory of the town and oblast of establishments linked with labor, everyday life, and people's leisure is envisaged, as is the further development of architecture and urban planning in Leningrad city and the settlements of Leningrad oblast on the basis of careful preservation of the historical traditions of the restoration and reconstruction of unique historical and artistic monuments of Leningrad city and its suburbs.

All the issues of the long-term development of the city have been worked out in unity with the issues of oblast development. The mutual coordination of urban planning and of long-term economic and social planning has been accomplished. In the near future a resolution will be discussed at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Now that the Leningraders have such a wonderful, far-reaching program that is totally aimed at making sure that this very great region of yours continues to develop rapidly and on the basis of the harmonious combination of all spheres of the life and work of the population, I think that the main thing in the work of the oblast party organization and of the Leningraders is, through concerted, high quality work, full of initiative, to accomplish the set objectives.

It is good that you are, yourselves, structuring your work in this way, without waiting for the appearance of a resolution. During my first visit we had many conversations about how to speed up the solution to the accomodation problem. I should say that this question has again taken up the main spot in my conversations this time round, too. Nevertheless, I am pleased to be able to say that the situation has started to change for the better. The enterprises of the city and the oblast have started to show more concern for accomodation; and the labor collectives of the (Volkov) aluminum and the Nevskiy ship-building works have set a good example of how to tackle things, by putting the finishing touches to new houses in non-working time.

Today, when we were talking at the Baltiyskiy works about the problems of housing construction, in many places the workers said they were ready to take an active role in solving the accomodation problem. You know, we, the leadership of the country, pose the question thus: however much you overcome and however much you build, that is what we consider will be right. Devote some thought to this approach. Take advantage of every opportunity to decisively get going on this accomodation problem.

The young persons' housing complexes are gaining in strength in the city, although the reserves here are still great. But houses have been built already. Those that I saw—you showed me two or three houses opposite the Center for Own-Label Trading—are splendid houses. Well, at least from outside. I have no idea what they're like inside, but I think the guys are building them for themselves.

You and I spoke last time about stepping up the work to overhaul and redesign the old housing stock. This is one of the important sections in the general plan for the development of the city and the oblast. Certain material and financial resources are set aside for this, but it is you, comrades, who must decide on all this.

The country is on a quest to this end, to go ahead and to support the Leningraders; but solving all this is your enormous task. It is of vital importance to Leningrad, because this, the center of Leningrad, is its history, the history of our country, and it is here that a significant number of original Leningraders live. That's why, in solving this task, we will thereby be showing our concern for them above all.

It is good that there are changes here too. But, to speak honestly, they are still very small. While I do not want to disappoint you by one calculation that we made—Comrade Zaykov, Comrade Solovyev, and I—in discussing this problem, if we do not alter the rates of reconstruction in this part of the city, the old—shall we say—housing stock, let's call it that, of Old Leningrad, if we do not alter or expand the scale, if we stay at this level which we have arrived at today, or if we only increase it a little, then I must tell you that this will take decades. That means: it will not do. It means that here again we have a subject for discussion. Let's do some thinking, comrades; find ways to solve it. This must come above all from you, and we will try to find ways to help the Leningraders.

I would like to support the efforts of the Leningrad Oblast party organization in resolving the food problem. The creation of a large zone of meat and dairy livestock farming, industrial poultry farming, and of vegetable and potato production has been completed in the oblast. The plans for sales to the state of all types of agricultural produce are being fulfilled. This affords opportunities for improving supplies to the population. But how much remains to be done, comrades, even in this very important direction! The main reserve here is the intensification of introducing advanced techniques and new management methods and growth in the productivity of fields and livestock farms.

Leningraders are behind compared with yields and productivity of farms in neighboring republics—front-ranking republics of the country. You have no right to lag behind. You have no right! It's not enough that you have a stake in having more output. It is just a question of the honor of the Leningrad party organization and of the working people of the city and oblast.

The food supply problem is not a task of the distant future but the most immediate task, and it has to be addressed. This is how it must be approached. In this regard I cannot fail to mention the importance of the problem of expanding the range and raising the quality of food products. Substantial capacities have been created in Leningrad for the processing of agricultural output. In the main, they provide the multimillion population of the city and the oblast with foodstuffs. But a substantial proportion of the equipment at the oblast's food enterprises has already become obsolete and does not ensure either the appropriate conditions, or a modern level of labor productivity, or high quality of output.

Allow me to be frank with you. Last time I spoke just as frankly about light industry, and I shall say that something has, after all, begun to change, and even, I shall say, to change fundamentally. I shall say frankly now too: Leningraders ought not to have sat idly and waited for instructions from above to resolve these tasks. For you have the possibilities. What capacities there are here, production and industrial, what science there is concentrated here, what design resources! everything can be designed and resolved! Was this really an argument when I was told yesterday by city representatives that the workers of the food industry, it turns out, don't know what they should do? I don't think that this is so—they know what they should do. I would put it like this, that the current leadership of the oblast and city didn't know until now what was needed for the food industry, they hadn't really gone into it properly.

Look at how much talk there is now about the light industry; it is gathering strength, it is being reconstructed, and how highly this is evaluated by the light industry workers, how people's mood has changed! Look, the light industry goods produced by Leningrad are changing. The fame for production of light industry goods, which Leningrad lost at some stage, is being restored again. Now they are in great demand again, many of them, and this is good. Get to grips, comrades, with the resolution of this problem, all together, all of Leningrad, and show an example to others! At our last meeting we spoke about the creation of horticultural and market-gardening associations, which enable millions of people, with benefit to themselves, to work and to rest, to use their leisure time on the land. Changes are under way in the country, and they are under way in your area too, both in the city and in the oblast. It is good that a special administration has been set up in Leningrad to serve collective gardens.

As I have been told, transportation loading and unloading enterprises, and all trade in construction materials have been handed over to this administration. A production base for construction is being created. It is proposed that houses will be supplied to members of gardens and cooperatives according to contracts. All this is an example of improving the standard of services, of concern for man of which we have such an acute shortage, comrades. It appears that it is just such simple matters—after all they affect the family, the individual, and the very foundations of the life of working people.

This means that this is indeed the center of policy. Why do I say this? Well, let's take Leningrad. It is a cultural center, a major scientific center, a major industrial center, and what do gardens and kitchen gardens matter, all sorts of small fences and vegetable patches? Yes, of course, if you put it like that, then that's true. But if one says that a person needs this, a family needs this both for their health, leisure, for work and for sepplementing a family's resources, a family's food resources, one must then have to start thinking. What is more important: Man or all the capacities, all the huge parameters, so to speak, which I have mentioned? Man is, all the same, the main thing. This is why it is a good thing that Leningraders have not only gone halfway and responded to the conversation we had at that time, but also contribute here their culture and their large-scale approach. That is a good thing, comrades, and I welcome it.

The work which I have spoken about, and which has been started to implement the recently adopted program for modernizing light industry deserves to be mentioned. The main thing, as I have already said is that it is already yielding results. Well, we have just been to a shopping center. We visited the Bolshevichka then, and again now we met the Bolshevichka director. At that time there were so many problems, so many conversations. Now all the Bolshevichka output is snapped up. There are no surpluses, there is nothing in the warehouses. The mood of the people, all the funds for incentives and for the social development of the enterprise—everything has stemmed from here. This is how things should be.

Just look! They market 17 percent of output with the trade network according to contracts, and 37 percent, I think, is the goods of new products. There is a rapid renewal of the range of products. This is indeed a good thing, because all this is a matter of quality. And what were we lacking in light industry? Quality.

But the workers in light industry simply could not resolve the quality problems in those conditions. For quality demands more skill, and more must be paid for more skill. It demands a greater labor-output ratio, and a greater labor-output ratio must be paid for. It demands better materials, and better materials must be paid for. All that was a bed of Procrustes. But contract prices, prices for innovations for new products with new consumer attributes, opened up the possibility for creative work by these industries, by workers in these industries. It appears that an industry which used to be neglected is now alive and gaining strength. People have already felt their own worth. That is good. One can only approve of that. We can wee that, and we view it with approval.

It is good that on the basis of creative cooperation by related enterprises a network of specialized stores is being set up which market especially fashionable goods,

and the direct-sales trade that I mentioned has gotten going. That is good. There are also things to learn from you when it comes to protecting people's health. I very much liked the thought expressed by Comrade (Nikolay Pavlovich Napalkov) who spoke here, who said that if we wait around for new health care establishments then the health care question could drag on for years. Indeed, it is perfectly clear that in order to do all this, and we will resolve this, and this program envisages the construction of a huge number of health care establishments around the country, modern establishments, but now, too, much can be done, very much can be done by being conscientious and through the labor of medical workers. So I like very much this direction in work on protecting people's health in Leningrad city and oblast because quite a lot is being done to improve the quality of medical service, supplying hospitals and polyclinics with modern medical technology and equipment. What I would like to say and note is the active participation of both scientific research institutes and medical higher educational establishments in resolving these tasks. That, too, is an example of active participation in restructuring in the sort of area of the life of our society that health care is. And look at the result. The number of cases of people being ill in the town and oblast is dropping. I believe it is important to note this, it is your great success. For we are talking once again about people's health. This is the main thing. You do have weak points in this sphere, this has already been mentioned here. I have been told, comrades, that the base of the health service requires attention, and you have to really get down to this as well. Strengthening the health of working people depends considerably on whether the republican, kray, oblast, and town organizations, and primarily the soviets, will be able to achieve, together with economic organizations, a radical improvement to the ecological situation in the regions within their jurisdiction.

Recently the Leningrad Oblast party committee has taken a number of urgent measures connected with the Ladoga Lake Basin, the Neva Bay, and the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland. The leadership in the oblast has found the resolve to embark on extreme measures in order to stop the actions of the most dangerous polluters of the waterways and the atmosphere. There are now fewer patches of oil on the surface of rivers and lakes, and the air in Leningrad is cleaner than in many other towns in the country. I want to note the initiative of Leningrad scientists, supported by the oblast party committee, to set up a scientific research center for ecological safety. There is now a very great need for such an organization, geared toward achieving tangible results.

In general, comrades, we have to improve the economy and the organization of use of nature in practice, everywhere. We need to increase significantly the ecological awareness of our society, which should, I believe, become a major component in the common culture of developing socialism.

I am pleased that on the eve of the October anniversary you and I are having a good talk, both about the achievements and the plans for the future, about what has been done, and what still has to be done. Remember the instructions of Ilich, there should be such conversations on anniversaries, both about the achievements and even better about unresolved matters and problems. Therefore I think that you will treat everything that I have said, as far as life in the city and the oblast are concerned, with understanding, and will take into account the wishes and advice that the leadership of the country is voicing toward the party organization, local soviet bodies and all working people in Leningrad city and oblast.

Comrades, learning to think and work in a new way in contemporary conditions means ensuring a creative approach to the solution of all tasks of restructuring. Today we talk and write a lot about the urgent need to instill into every Soviet worker the sense of being master. But after all, by words alone, even the most true and convincing, we shall not put an end to mismanagement, to slacking, to a feckless attitude to work, and not instill, not awaken in people the sense of being the master in full control of life.

It is necessary to create realistic, genuine conditions for every working person and every workforce to be able to implement its right: the right of the owner, the coproprietor of the means of production which belong to all the people. It is precisely this that is the aim of the reforms of the economic mechanism, as is a considerable part of the diverse work that we call restructuring. The task of such strong, experienced, highly cultured workers and workforces as the collectives of Leningrad enterprises and organizations, the tasks of party organizations and cadres working there, is to take on the role of leader in restructuring. In the end this is what I should like my appeal on behalf of the Central Committee to the people of Leningrad to boil down to. I think that no other place could be occupied by Leningrad city and oblast, the working people of Leningrad city and oblast and the party organization—to be the leaders of restructuring. If you agree, then you'll prove it to me somehow. [applause]

Incidentally, there is a lot that we began here in Leningrad, tried out, experimented with, and then let loose on the country. Much of what was tested here subsequently became the basis of new documents, including the law on socialist enterprises. The collectives, many collectives, of Leningrad are already working on the principles of full financial automony and self-financing. They are applying the core elements of the new mechanism in conditions when in the national economy as a whole, the old system is still in operation, when there is not yet a reliable material supply on the principles of wholesale trade, restructuring of the financial and credit system is only just beginning and reform of price formation is being drafted.

Of course, it would be nice to nod off in the evening with the old economic system and wake up to the new one in the morning. But there isn't going to be a magical

transformation like this and we've got to start with something. That's why it's so important for us today to accumulate experience of working in the new way. As in the past, we count on Leningraders and their work in the new conditions. Scientific and technical progress is least of all compatible with the very conventional division of the integrated complex of the national economy, into branches insistently demanding, in order that it be implemented, for all available forces to be consolidated, and for society's intellectual and production resources to be boldly realigned.

In this connection, I fully share the ideas put forward in this respect by Comrade (Boris Venyaminovich Gedaspol). Moreover, departmental lack of coordination between enterprises linked by technology or output creates artificial barriers to scientific and technological progress, perceptibly holds it back and thereby causes great harm and damage to the work of accelerating the country's social and economic development. New planning, and economic and organizational decisions, can become effective weapons in the struggle against that many-sided evil, narrow departmental interests.

In this case, too, Leningraders are exemplary. What I have in mind, in the first place, is the experience, gathered in the past, of an all-round development of the city and the oblast and, in the second place, the exceptionally interesting proposals of those in charge of a number of Leningrad enterprises, supported by the party's oblast committee, concerning the setting up of state inter-industrial production associations of the chemical and power machine-building industries. It is proposed that more than 100,000 people will be employed by each of these socialist corporations, so to speak, comprising industrial enterprises, research, design, and research and development.

Moreover, approximately 25,000-30,000 will be engaged in scientific research and in providing scientific back-up for production, so as to produce output commensurate with world requirements. Inter-industrial associations on this scale, having undergone appropriate development, will make it possible both to concentrate resources and to accomplish extensive technological breakthroughs of a strategic character in the most important areas of the current scientific and technological revolution. One can hope that this will make it possible to simplify drastically the still cumbersome and inflexible system of management of social production, having rendered redundant numerous of its structural links.

Let me put it this way: it is not a simple task that you have posed for the center. Comrade Solovyev has handed me these proposals from managers, and the CPSU Central Committee has issued an instruction to the government and to the Central Committee Secretariat to examine these proposals. [voice from hall says: Thank you]

It seems to me that you have proposed—that your proposals are very promising. Well, if we are to contemplate technical and technological breakthroughs and if we are to contemplate the unshackling of our economy and opening up a broad vista for initiative, then I think that the Politburo will go for entrusting such an experiment to the Leningraders; I am convinced of this. [applause]

The organizational form and scale of inter-industry production formations correspond, I think, to the demands of genuine, complete financial autonomy and to economic methods of management. All this will help to tear out the economic roots of bureaucratism, which is today the most evil and most dangerous enemy of revolutionary restructuring. I believe that this matter... [rephrases] a solution to this issue is not a matter for the distant future. We shall find possibilities for taking decisions in the immediate future, so that those who have shown great state initiative in this regard can continue what has been begun.

Comrades, the radical reform of the economic mechanism poses new, unaccustomed questions to party committees at all levels. For example, we have long been saying, justly, that it is time for party officials to stop taking the place of economic managers and intervening in everyday production activity. Yes, we said that, but in real life things were like this: there was no efficient mechanism for managing our economy by economic approaches—we have only just worked it out and are introducing it now; previously, in order to compensate for the absence of that mechanism, we went along the path of command methods and administrative methods—in other words, along the path of party pressure. This task must be solved.

It's all simple, in life it's all simple. You can cover any problem in a philosophical fog at scientific symposia. But it's all simple, if this system does not exist. You still have to live and find solutions. That means that it is necessary to find mechanisms which can solve these problems, and we have found them. So, when in the past the task was posed of freeing party bodies from functions which did not befit them—not from dealing with the economy, the party has always dealt with the economy and will deal with it—but we are talking about functions which do not befit them in directing and managing the country, we were unable to solve this task in reality. Now that we are mastering and implementing a reform and mastering new mechanisms of economic management, it is necessary at the same time to restructure the methods of party work in the sphere of the economy, too. Party committees can and must make Communists and managers responsible for real restructuring of economic activity, for work in the new style and for final results. Of course, for this all party officials must master the new economic thinking.

We know of many cases where party committees locally are still continuing to put at the head of their demands on enterprises the achievement of a percentage increase

in the volume of goods output; that is, in effect, they are propagators of the old gross output approach. They get their volumes, but there are failures to keep to the schedules agreed in the contracts, and poor quality products reach the counters and the national economy, because volume indicators, achieved at any price, are always accompanied by failures in meeting contracts for deliveries, this has a harmful effect on the whole economy, and most of all it affects product quality.

But restructuring, after all, changes the whole concept of acceleration, the criterion of acceleration, the criterion of our work. What we need is end-product efficiency, of course. As for products of indifferent quality—it would be a good thing to produce less of them. If we obtain more grain with a smaller number of tractors, and use less metal in making each tractor, such a loss of volume of production in tractor building and metallurgy will be entirely beneficial.

I do not know if Comrade Filatov is here. What? He is? Last year, when we were talking about gross production, he said that it is a simple matter to step up; it's not simply a matter of whipping up gross production. He put his subordinate teams on other, different products, and he immediately obtained 100 [units not given]. But the end product is not altered by this. The national income does not grow as a result of this. Thank you.

We must learn to direct the economic managers and labor collectives toward the fulfillment of contracts and the achievement of high quality, the rapid renewal of equipment, speeding up the turnover of financial resources, speeding up growth of labor productivity, raising return on capital. That's what acceleration is today.

Another problem which demands the attention of party committees is connected with the specific features of the transitional period, primarily with the specific features of the remaining 3 years of the 5-year plan period. This time is the most difficult, the most complex. I have called this time the crucial stage of restructuring. The old mechanism, the old administrative levers, are still only in the course of being dismantled, that is, simply, we are still making use of them. The new economic incentives are only beginning to gain strength. At such a time, there is a particular demand on Communists. It is they who should be the first in the struggle to solve the tasks of this transitional stage, that this should take place, that the tasks of this complex stage should be solved less painlessly [as heard].

Communists should be the first the set an example of mastering the art of working in the new way, and of overcoming the forces of inertia. At this stage it is the forces of inertia that put up the fiercest resistance.

Do not imagine that this is just happening somewhere else. These forces of inertia are here, with you and me. We shall all see and feel this. In tackling these tasks we should bear in mind what Lenin said in the critical period for the party, when it was essential to make a sharp turn from the policy of War Communism to the New Economic Policy. Here is what he said: Since politics requires a decisive change, flexibility, and a skillful shift, the leaders must understand this. A firm apparat should be suitable for any maneuvers. However, if the firmness of the apparat becomes ossified, and hinders changes, then a struggle is inevitable.

It is as though that was all said about the present day. So, all forces must be utilized to get one's way without fail, to achieve the complete subordination of the apparat to a policy. Everything must be subordinated to the policy of restructuring. That is the conclusion that stems from this Leninist thought for us as it applies to the present situation. This is the only way we should pose the question today, at the critical stage in our development. This presupposes the constant highlighting of the initiative of the masses, the broad development of democracy and self-management by the people. I must say that the people are sincerely striving to take part in all the processes of renewal. Our cadres are not keeping pace with these moods among the people, and the party organizations are not always keeping up. That, then, is the main thing: to keep pace, to keep pace.

It was at the metal works that a worker said: Mikhail Sergeyevich, we agree that the stage is ended. It's all been talked through, debated, there's been a lot of talk. Now it is up to the center to act decisively.

[Voice says: It was at the Baltic shipyard]

It was at the Baltic Shipyard yes. This is correct, these are correct thoughts. Now is the time to act. The time for decisive actions, for turning points, has come.

Comrades! On the very eve of October, here in the river overflow, Lenin was writing a famous work: "The State and Revolution". Its concepts, which became the theoretical basis of socialist statehood in its inseparable unity with the self-government of the people, are of tremendous importance for our work today. Not partial improvements, not half-measures but the development of democracy to the end, as Lenin set the task, is the only thing that really can ensure the all-round progress of socialism. This is why the search, using Lenin's words, for forms of such development and testing them in practice constitute a major requirement of the moment we are living through. It is precisely the CPSU which is at the source of the democratic processes that have now developed broadly. Today everyone can see that they are consistently gaining in strength and are going more broadly into the thick of things and are encompassing the whole totality of social relationship and all spheres of life, and, of course, first and foremost the life and activity of the party itself.

At the June plenum of the Central Committee I spoke about the worrying tendency of a number of party organizations lagging behind the prevailing moods and dynamic processes of democratization which are being developed in our society. In the party organizations of the country the atmosphere of exactingness is gaining strength, responsibility for what has been entrusted is increasing, and party guidance over social processes of restructuring is being stepped up. Nevertheless, the question of enhancing the vanguard role of Communists, of raising the combat spirit of primary party organizations and of party committees is today acutely facing,—and I wish to stress this—acutely facing the CPSU. This is the kind of primary formula that we are used to, but behind it there is the dramatics of the life of the present time.

Experience teaches that genuinely revolutionary activity and revolutionary work are unthinkable without valor, self-sacrifice, and boldness in the struggle against everything that prevents us moving further ahead. However, it is necessary to admit that far from everyone in the party has grasped that every Communist must set an example of restructuring: for him a stance of wait and see, a stance of detached onlooker, cannot be tolerated. A Communist differs from others in that he subordinates his own personal interests to all-party and national interests.

For restructuring to gain momentum it is necessary that a fighting, driving spirit, embodying an uncompromising attitude towards shortcomings, everything that is outmoded and formal in work, be inherent in every party organization. Energetic stands and decisive actions from Communists are required.

You have probably already noticed that my entire speech is permeated essentially with a single theme. The party has to step up in all its sections, in all its echelons, at all levels, step up its work, not tolerate lagging behind in restructuring, and lead restructuring at the new and exceedingly important stage.

I want to stress once again: A special task, one of extreme importance, one can say, is facing primary party organizations today. It is very important to us that there should be no malfunctions right now in the mechanism for running the country, the new principles for the functioning of all spheres, primarily the economy, for all the opponents of restructuring will take advantage of this to discredit restructuring.

A lot here depends on how people are prepared for work in the new conditions, the mood of the workforce, how studies on the problems of restructuring are organized, and not generally as applied to the specific character of the city, the rayon and the labor collective.

It is quite clear that we shall not achieve an increase in the standard of primary party organizations if we do not care for them methodically and render them assistance, and in connection with this I want to say a few words about the raykoms and gorkoms. They must help the primary party organizations. The raykoms and gorkoms should transfer the center of all the everyday work on restructuring to the labor collectives, relying on the primary party organizations. There has been enough sitting about in offices, and the party mansions built up over the recent decades. They should also be opened up to make those party buildings buzz with activity. You go along the corridors of some rayispolkom or other and they are empty; apparatus staff are sitting there and there is no one in the corridors. Secretaries and empty offices and corridors; how can this be so? The country is seething, the country needs thoughts and actions and discussion, and at the same time we have parquet flooring, carpets, and secretaries and timetables for visiting hours. Imagine carrying out a revolution on the basis of timetables. [applause]

The raykoms and gorkoms are the advance posts of the party deployed in the front line of restructuring, which are the closest of all to the people, the primary party organizations. The final results of the efforts being undertaken by the party today depend to a large extent on how cleverly they act in the new way, how well they have thought it through. I must say—and this can be seen from the press, and from trips round the country, and from acquaintance with the work of gorkoms and raykoms—many gorkoms are already living the new life, and this is gratifying, comrades, it's gratifying. But not yet all by any means. After all, it is precisely in the raykoms, some of them, where warnings have been given to active Communists and non-party people, who have come with thoughts to the party organs on what should be done, what should be restructured, in the specific conditions of some particular rayon or city, warnings along these lines: wait a bit longer, they haven't got it sorted out at the top yet, what will become of this restructuring, let's wait a bit longer.

Those who have been waiting have lost a lot of time, and those who joined in the renovation process at once have already gained strength and are acting as is required, as it is required to act at this important stage. Remember, I said at our meeting, our Leningrad meeting, that we must, comrades, give everyone a chance to restructure. We cannot refuse this chance to officials of the Central Committee, or to the leadership of the Central Committee and the country, or to the rank-and-file activist, or to the worker, or to the intellectual—this chance to think things over, to work out a position, to remould one's convictions, and to implement them by deeds.

Two and a half years, I think, for a revolutionary stage, when everything is moving rapidly and developing, is a long time. We have been patient, we have been democratic, and if anyone wanted to restructure, he has joined in by now. Various people have succeeded in this in various different ways. But as for those who continue to wait, obviously there is no longer anything to be expected from them. I have in mind those who are at the head of labor collectives, of rayons and cities. This question, too, must be solved democratically. Therefore,

at the June plenum of the Central Committee we decided to hold, at the end of the year, plenums of central committees of the Communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, okrug party committees, gorkoms, and raykoms, and to discuss at them accountability reports of committee bureaus in questions on work in the management of restructuring, and on this same question, to hear the primary party organizations, the accountability reports of bureaus and party committees which this year have not been reelected.

The Central Committee expects a very great deal from these meetings and plenums. The idea is to hold everywhere a profound analysis of the process of restructuring, to make a searching assessment of the activity of elective party bodies and their secretaries, to solve those cadre questions which have become urgent.

After all, it is well known that the success of an undertaking is not decided by some organizational contrivances or other, or all the more by red-tape devices, but only by people, their party spirit, competence, culture, and humaneness. These qualities are essential to all who are engaged in the sphere of management; leadership and party workers ought to have double or treble the amount of these qualities.

There is a great deal that we set in motion in cadre work following the 27th congress and the January and June plenary sessions of the Central Committee. I know that in Leningrad, too, cadre questions began to be solved in the party and soviet bodies and in public organizations with account being taken of the demands of democratization and glasnost. Workers at the metal plant also told me about this today.

However, much more has yet to be done to learn to notice, find and promote those people who, as Lenin put it, have the forces of freshness, spontaneity, endurance, and sincerity to a greater extent than others. Comrades, ponder these words: how alien are the party member's qualities, named by Vladimir Ilich, to Communist conceit which is still making itself felt at present, seriously hampering the cause of restructuring. True, it has learned to conduct itself, outwardly at least, in a more becoming and decent manner. It has not, however, for all that, become less revolting, harmful, and dangerous.

One must bear this danger in mind, first and foremost in implementing the cadre policy, keeping smug, arrogant people of little culture, who do not like working with people, well away from party work.

The restructuring process and developing socialism need talented, highly moral cadres which are seized completely by the idea of the revolutionary renewal of society and which are close to the people.

Yesterday, chatting with Leningraders, I said: When I put the matter this way, I do not at all want it to be understood as an appeal—as was once the case during the years of the Cultural Revolution in China—to open fire on the functionaries. No, no, comrades. It would be a mistake.

Without cadres we will not manage restructuring; we will not manage it without specialists, we will not manage it without an intelligent party aktiv. It is the fusion between the initiative of the working people and the skillful work of cadres and specialists, the skillful work of our party bodies that represents all that is necessary. Not a single link can be weak or thrown away. Restructuring cannot do without that or attain the targets we have drawn up. All this is necessary.

The issue revolves only round those cadres who are no longer able to restructure themselves, who are not receptive to the idea of restructuring and, in essence, who are in the way of restructuring.

That's what, that's who we're talking about. The search to promote, politicaly educate, support and where necessary, protect cadres, including non-party cadres—this is what should become the priority concern of the party organizations. The excessive burden on the cadre corps is growing in connection with restructuring. I would even say the excessive burdens are growing and we should place a high value on and give due credit to the body of leaders permitting no disdain for their work. It is essential for all our society, and for the working people. When every labor collective switches to the principles of financial autonomy it is all the more interested in having talented cadres at the head of the labour collectives and, of course, that such people should also head the rayon party organizations, and local soviet bodies.

Naturally, there should also be such an approach in the cities.

We have linked and still link great hopes in restructuring to the development of criticism and self-criticism as a powerful instrument for the renewal of society. Recently a certain amount of experience has been built up of life in conditions of glasnost.

New problems have also emerged. For instance, a certain dismay has been caused among a sector of the cadres by the scope and fervor of the criticism subjected to negative social phenomena and the backward sections of our social economy, shortcomings and oversights in the activity of various organizations and departments.

Are there costs involved in this work of criticizing, that is gathering strength? Yes, comrades, there are. But, it seems, we must see what is most important, we must see in the expansion of criticism and self-criticism a testimony to the growth of self-awareness, political responsibility, and the social activeness of our working people. We have struggled and will continue to struggle against

all manner of demagogy, excesses and one-sided criticism, but we won't let ourselves be intimidated by these or shy away, as they say, in the opposite direction, or succumb to the temptation of prohibition. All our cadres of any rank must teach themselves to take into account the mood of the masses, which, it should be said, should be skilfully influenced, and must take in once and for all that in conversation with people only one method can be applied: the method of persuasion. Only one kind is possible—equitable dialogue. It is necessary to study and to learn all this—not just in words, but in deeds.

Sadly, not everyone always succeeds, and moreover not immediately. Such phenomena also occur in the life of the Leningrad party organization. I think that practice itself will bring the Communists of Leningrad and the many thousand strong ideological aktiv to an understanding of the necessity of more effective, and more efficient forms and methods of work influencing people's convictions, built on the broad provision of information to working people and the active struggle for public opinion.

A certain amount has aleady been done toward this. The frank discussion of many issues of restructuring has become a sign of the times, as has the active participation of the working people in the drawing up of plans for housing and cultural construction, in the development of popular education, culture, and health care, trade, transportation and public catering, and in the solving of other problems of socio-economic development. The Leningrad mass media have managed to take a step forward. Now they more often carry a lifelike account of the work of party and local soviet bodies, and of the work in labor collectives. The proportion of live broadcasts on Leningrad television and radio has grown. A reasonable level of up-to-date information concerning the life of the city and the oblast has been reached, and moreover the television viewers of the country are interested enough to watch a fair amount of material.

I should say that, in all of this, an active part is played by the huge contingent of the Leningrad intelligentsia, which, as it seemed to me on my first visit—and especially this time I have become convinced of it more than ever—is all for restructuring and devotes all its efforts and talents to making the cause of restructuring triumphant.

All in all, then, comrades, we need all together to master the culture of democracy on the development of which the fate of restructuring depends. Here, I would say, particular attention also ought to be paid to the young people. Their opinion, their interests and requirements ought to be studied and moulded. Not for a minute do we have the right to forget the young people. In them we see the active force of restructuring for today and for tomorrow; the tomorrow of developing socialism, consequently their own future—the young people's, that is. Now preparations are beginning for the 19th All-Union Party Conference which, as decided by the June plenum of the Central Committee, will be held next year. It is our duty to bring to the conference the new experience of party work and the experience of the struggle for restructuring.

Comrades, history is made by millions. A serious policy begins where millions are acting. More actual socialism: such policy is in keeping with the vital interests of all classes and social strata in Soviet society. We are not banking here on easy victories, but, because our party is called a revolutionary party and because it is not afraid of difficulties and does not give in to them, the party will strictly follow the course that has been mapped out, advancing restructuring further and breaking down the mechanism that holds it back. In this truly revolutionary work, a place of honor belongs to the Leningrad working people and the Leningrad Communists.

Comrades, I wish you great success in all your undertakings. Once again, I am glad to greet you from the heart on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee on the eve of the festival of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which started here, in the historic city on the Neva. The Central Committee of the CPSU is sure that the working people of the city of Lenin, of the City of October, will be in the front ranks of the revolutionary restructuring. [prolonged applause]

Press Omits Remark

AU140845 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 14 (AFP)—A reference to China's Cultural Revolution in a speech Tuesday by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was dropped from Soviet press reports Wednesday of the event.

In a televised address to party activists in Leningrad, Mr. Gorbachev pledged that the fight against those who endangered party values would stop short of a "Chinese-style cultural revolution" against party officials, which took place in the 1960s and 70s.

That reference was entirely omitted from press accounts of the speech, including from a two-page report carried Wednesday by the Communist Party daily *Pravda*.

Departs Leningrad

LD131632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has ended his stay in Leningrad. We have just received a report that he has left for Moscow.

At Pulkovo Airport he was seen off by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee; members of the bureau of the oblast party committee; and representatives of the public.

Arrives in Moscow

LD131712 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—Today Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned from Leningrad to Moscow.

Central Committee Plenum Postponed

OW100902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 10 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Communist Party Central Plenum scheduled to begin October 15 has been postponed until later this year, a Soviet official told *Xinhua* today.

The source said that the Soviet leadership put off the plenary session "due to some reasons", but he did not specify the reasons.

The two-day plenum was scheduled to examine the chronic problems facing Soviet agriculture as well as other political and economic issues.

The Central Committee normally holds a plenum before the winter session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). The Supreme Soviet has announced it will open its regular session october 19 to endorse the country's budget and an economic and social development plan for 1988.

Economic

Spending Causes 'Inflationary Processes'

PM130927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Yu. Rytov report: "The State's Takings"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports that the volume of retail trade for January-August this year was R224,048 million. This is R5.8 billion more than in the same period last year. However, the plan for the first 8 months of this year was only 96.5% fulfilled.

We know what phenomena lie behind these figures.

At the ceremonial meeting in Murmansk it was noted that if the situation in the consumer market as a whole is assessed, it must be frankly stated that we are still far from making a fundamental breakthrough in this sphere. Efforts should not be relaxed either centrally or locally. On the contrary, they should be intensified.

Indeed, 1% of the trade turnover plan now "accounts" for over R2 billion! Probably the 3.5% accompanied by a minus sign on the State Committee for Statistics report means that people have been unable to buy a huge amount of goods that they need.

This in itself is a regrettable fact. However, it has other no less serious consequences. Money circulation in the country is being violated. Inflationary processes, which our economists are now loudly discussing, are taking place.

I telephoned A.V. Voylukov, chief of the USSR Gosbank Money in Circulation Administration.

"On the national economic level," he explained, "a balance is established between the population's monetary income and expenditure. Income clearly means wages, bonuses, pensions, grants, and so further. Expenditure means food and goods purchases, payment for services, bank savings (savings bank deposits, lotteries, and so forth). Thus, a cash plan is compiled on the basis of this balance: Revenue from the population goes into the state budget, which in turn must provide for the payment of salaries... If the cash plan is not fulfilled and income exceeds expenditure, there is only one way out: stepping up the work of the Main Administration for the Production of State Badges' printing plants. The worst option is to issue money, that is, to print additional money without backing it up with goods..."

"What is the total cash plan debt in the first 8 months of this year?"

"Several billion rubles..."

Let us turn once again to the State Committee for Statistics reports in order to see just what components have produced this "black hole" in the state's takings. Let us start at the end, with those simple components—which are small in size but nonetheless exert a substantial influence on money turnover.

Total deposits in savings accounts increased by R2.5 billion over the first 8 months of the year. This is roughly in line with plan targets, although specialists claim that a further growth in contributions would also not be a good thing. After all, total deposits at the end of last year had already reached R242.8 billion! Moreover, the state pays considerable interest on these deposits. A considerable proportion of the deposits is made up of so-called deferred demand. On the one hand the difficulties associated with the population's utilization of its money undermine material incentives for work, and, on the other hand, they force people to resort to the "black market," promote speculation, and ultimately again devalue the ruble.

The next component in the state's takings is paid services. We all know what attention is currently being devoted to developing this sphere. Certain progress has occurred. The State Committee for Statistics report shows that sales of paid services to the population in January-August this year amounted to R35,451 million. Even so the plan for this indicator was not fulfilled. Only 98.5%! It is easy to calculate that this meant that the state's takings were some R500 million "short"...

Finally, the most important part of the state's takings—sales of products and goods expressed in terms of the volume of retail trade turnover. The figures describing this turnover have already been cited. However, why has there been such substantial disruption in fulfilling the plan? Who is to blame?

There are, of course, considerable shortcomings in the organization of trade itself—our press repeatedly writes about this. Yet the main reason lies elsewhere—production of many industrial goods in which customers are interested lags behind. Judge for yourself. Over the last 8 months there have been delivery shortfalls to the trade network of 453,000 radio receivers, 684,000 televisions, 430,000 tape recorders, 151,000 refrigerators and freezers, and 127,000 washing machines. Yet each of these items costs a pretty penny! This is where the state's takings suffer the greatest damage. Particularly notable "perpetrators" of this damage can be named: the Ministries of the Radio Industry, of the Communications Equipment Industry, of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, of the Electrical Equipment Industry, of the Chemical Industry, of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

Now we are approaching the most delicate aspect of our analysis—the state's takings from the sale of alcoholic drinks.

...Quite recently it was reported that the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee had examined the results of checks on the work to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism in a number of parts of the country. Including the Karelian ASSR, Krasnodar Kray, and Poltava Oblast. What did the checks reveal? In Poltava Oblast, for instance, the sale of certain types of alcoholic drinks increased in comparison with the same period last year, and vodka, brandy, and champagne sales in the public catering system rose sharply. In Krasnodar Kray (during the same period) wine sales increased 13%.

So what is going on? Unfortunately, there is no way to avoid the severe economic realities. Yes, sales of alcoholic drinks are still present in the cash plan. They ought to bring in a considerable amount of money—R43.5 billion this year.

Of course, we are all now well aware that the best means of overfulfilling this plan is not to fulfill it. Here readers should be reassured that on the whole the picture over the 8 months is quite favorable: Sales of alcoholic drinks have been considerably less than planned. However, there are still leaders in certain regions who prefer the traditional—and easiest—route of rectifying financial affairs by selling alcohol, or who reduce alcohol sales but do nothing to make up for the lost takings.

However, is it a realistic task to reduce alcohol sales even in comparison with the plan while simultaneously replenishing the state's takings through additional quantities of "normal" goods and "normal" services?

Yes, it is entirely realistic. I called N.V. Omelyanovich, chief of Gosbank's Belorussian Republican Office in Minsk.

"The overall trade turnover plan in the first 8 months of the year," he said, "was exceeded by R15.3 million. Sales of alcoholic drinks comprised 97.3% of the plan, minus R30.4 million. This means that in order to ensure overall growth, R45.6 million of conventional goods were sold over and above the plan target. Paid services also exceeded the target by R11.7 million... As a result the cash plan was fulfilled."

The situation is the same in another three republics—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

Is any persuasion needed to convince people that their experience deserves to be disseminated in every possible way?

Survey on Soviet Family Budget Quoted

PM131100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Yu. Rytov article under the rubric "Statistics and Our Commentary": "The Family Budget"]

[Text] In order to study the material and cultural standard of living of the population, the USSR State Committee for Statistics systematically carries out a selective investigation of the budgets of 62,000 families. The editorial office has just received a report on the results of the latest investigation.

First of all I would like to remind the readers of certain figures characterizing the average wage and aggregate income of a family. This year the average monthly monetary wage for workers and employees was R200.5. Labor remuneration for kolkhoz members in the public sector was R147. Added to this are the payments and services from social consumption funds, which in the first half-year alone exceeded R77 billion. As is known, these funds are spent on education (including the payment of grants), health care and physical training, social security and social insurance (pensions, allowances), and upkeep of the housing stock not covered by the low rents. Naturally, this money should also be taken into account in calculating the population's real income. Thus taking into account payments and services from social consumption funds the wages of workers and employees are now R279 a month.

The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports the following data: In 1986 65% of the population had an income in excess of R100 a month for each family member. That includes 31% of the population with an income in excess of R150 a month for each family member.

The overall conclusion of the State Committee for Statistics: Taking account of the fact that in families of workers and employees more than one person works, the average monthly wage per family, with the addition of payments and services, totaled R500 a month in 1986.

This sum may seem rather high to some of our readers. Well, take a pencil and work it out for yourself. Here are the "props" on which to build the calculation. State expenditure for each student for a year is: in general educational schools—over R250, in secondary specialized educational institutions—R805, and in VUZ's—more than R1,200. To keep one child in a creche costs more than R630, and in a kindergarten R530, 80% of which is paid by the state. The state allocates R12 a day to keep one patient in hospital.

Now let us look at the sources from which our budget is made up and how we spend our money.

The USSR State Committee for Statistics gives this explanation: The aggregate income of a family is the sum of the monetary income and income in kind (in money equivalent) from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes, and the personal plot, and also the payments and services received from social consumption funds (including free education, medical treatment, and so forth).

How does it work out?

If you take (following the method of the USSR State Committee for Statistics) a family's aggregate income as 100%, its components are as follows: family members' wages—67.1%, pensions, grants, and other payments and services from social consumption funds—22.9%, income from a personal plot and income from other sources (income from relatives, for working for individual citizens, alimony, and so forth)—7%.

The State Committee for Statistics summary states: 28.3% of funds earned are spent on food. On the purchase of textiles, clothing, and footwear—15%. On buying furniture and cultural and consumer goods (including cars, motor cycles, bicycles, and so forth)—8.0%. Sociocultural and consumer services account for 23.2%. Savings—7.3%, taxes, dues, and payments—8.1%, and other expenses—7.1%. Only 0.6% of the family budget went on the purchase of construction materials. Moreover—these figures will probably interest many of our readers—the family's spending on the consumption of alcoholic beverages is 2.2%.

But what could we buy, how could we spend our money? Let us look again at the State Committee for Statistics summary. For every 100 families in our country, there are now 16 cars. Good? Excellent! But how many people would like to buy a car, but cannot? When will the Ministry of the Automotive Industry supply all who wish to buy—and who have the money—with its output?

Now let us look at some other facts. In January-August this year sales of agricultural produce in the markets fell by 8%. Prices increased by 7% (9% for crop growing produce and 1% for livestock products).

Here is another USSR State Committee for Statistics summary, dated 21 September. Deliveries of potatoes to the all-union stocks for trade totaled 24% of the annual plan. That is 42% of the level in the corresponding period last year. Are you interested in vegetables? The figure is 56% of annual plan fulfillment—93% of the work done last year.

A stormy debate is currently under way on the subject of price reform. All kinds of opinions are being voiced. But everyone is unanimous on the most important thing: Never, under any circumstances, can a price reform lower the working people's living standard.

Academician Writes on Soviet Economic Reform

PM131611 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 40, Oct 87 p 12

[USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member Pavel Bunich article: "The Reform and Parodies on It"]

[Text] The Soviet economy is going through a transition period: two systems of "blood circulation" are now functioning—one of them is sick and old, but it is the main system; the other is a vital, recently created system. To be more accurate there are not two systems, but one in which the replacement of the old blood has just started. However, since it is impossible to replace the old system by a new one at once, we can only raise the viability of the old system.

That's what is being done. Administrative methods (example—state quality control) are being intensified together with economic methods. The bad thing is that in the overall renewal of the economy the share of administrative methods is growing. This is all right for a short period. But then what? The thinking economic managers with initiative have to lift too big a weight. They have to spend the lion's share of their energy on fighting the old windmills instead of expanding the use of self-effective economic levers.

There is a phenomenon of declining leading posts, and a scarcity of bosses. The incomes of a number of workers are going down. The results are not stable. One can hear notes of disillusionment. The enthusiasm is settling down. still we shouldn't give in to the lure of overpraise.

Priority criticism is better than priority applause. The creators of perestroyka are called upon to "cut" the economy even with greater pressure to create the required drawing.

"Moderates" Speak of the Five-Year Plan [subhead]

That's why today the most dangerous are the capable dozers of small injections into management, the workers of all ranks who are seeing not the head of the ideological comet, but the end of its tail. Such people prefer their own safety, hiding, of course, behind state safety to the free and risky scope. The "moderates" successfully sabotaged the preparation of innovations in 1965—they just sank everything tangible there was in the adopted decisions. Today, again some people are trying to "bring the reform down by responsible realism".

There are more than enough half-measures in today's reality (and not only in the past). To justify them people usually refer to the fact that we're living and working in conditions of an approved centralized five-year plan. That's why, they say, the enterprises are set the norms of profit distribution that are built into the plan. If the incomes are too big, the enterprises will be left with crumbs of the profits, and if they are small—the percentage left to the enterprise's profit-and-loss-accounting funds will grow. One cannot add credits to one's own money because the free profit has gone to state revenue. The amortization funds are also prescheduled—who is to receive them and who is to be deprived of them. If even some enterprises increase the left-over part of amortization—it will be impossible to give it anything. Those who decrease their amortization will still be getting materials and equipment. In the past the ministries went out of their way to redistribute the money from good enterprises to the ones that worked badly. Now, the same thing is being done with the aid of normatives. On the whole, the operating system of payments cripples the better working enterprises, creates hothouse conditions for the undiligent ones and turns all the enterprises into drab operations.

The norms of currency assignments are also differentiated according to the enterprises. The criterion is the individual ratio of currency revenues and currency payments that had taken shape before. So those who used to be well-off, will still be well-off and those who weren't well-off won't be well-off.

The past camouflages itself for the future in order to hold its ground and to win time. The financial apportionment used since the early 30s, which showed its lack of prospects a long time ago, was later on renewed (in word) and became called the normative distribution of profits. The result, of course, remained the same. Recently the same phenomenon received the name of self-financing.

Information for Thinking or a Duty? [subhead]

To unleash the initiative of work collectives and to make them completetly responsible for everything that they are doing, it has been decided that from 1988 the control figures will be handed down to the enterprises not as a directive, but as an economic "information for thinking", a precise characterisitc of each collective's place in the society's economic ranks. But when the five-year plan is turned into a counterbalance to the new economic mechanism, the control figures become a dogma, an obligatory traffic sign.

The volume of commodity output is first among these figures. If we have a real profit-and-loss-accounting system, then this indicator is not needed, becauss the producers will be chasing, even without it, each ruble of the customers, i.e., will secure the maximum of real volume of output. If such a profit-and-loss-accounting system is lacking, then the fulfillment of the plan for commodity output may be achieved by putting out unnecessary or badly-made articles. The customers will have to take them, as long as instead of the profit-and-loss-accounting system they will have the planned apportionment of expenditures and incomes.

If we take the field of personal consumption, then it is already trying not to accept the sham production volumes, frankly demonstrating that the work, materials and equipment have been used in vain and have been turned into supplies and heaps of marked-down commodities.

If the five-year plan excludes reform, then the normatives of the limited level of stocks, which have been determined for the ministries, departments and Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics through all the years of the plan, since 1987, are also necessary. In the present situation they would, maybe, play some sort of a role as an administrative limiting factor for swollen stocks. But if the enterprises are interested in working with a maximum effectiveness and in conditions of genuine self-financing, then this measure is superfluous and a harmful one since it is rather crude, approximate and averaged. To make industry work more rhythmically the USSR State Planning Committee has established a quarter-by-quarter assignment on realization of output to all the ministries and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics. Is this necessary if the directive approval of even the annual plans is to be abolished with the beginning of the next five-year plan?

Manufacturing industry has been planned from the top, for 1988, from a half to two-thirds of the volume of output, and somewhat more for the raw materials and fuel-energy industries. This, of course, is a change. The centralized nomenclature is adequately aggregatized, which will enable the enterprises themselves to agree with customers upon the models of output and its other specific features. For example, within the context of

trucks and cars the producers and the customers themselves determine the groups and models to be made, and within the context of metal-cutting machine tools their types and makes.

However, the above-mentioned change is not so much qualitative as quantitative. Even if less than half the volume of output will be planned from above, this would not make it possible to put the entire responsibility for the results of the work on to the collectives. This can be done by a transition from state assignments to state orders, which is not just a change of decor, but a new model for the fulfillment of centralized decisions.

State Order—An Economic Category [subhead]

To achieve this the enterprises must become their own masters completely. Self-management, down to elections of leaders, comes to replace arbitrariness. Taken together this secures self-education and self-assertion. The strategies of the enterprises and of the entire society will not coincide in everything. How, then, are the collectives to be made to cope with the tasks of the entire people? The state signs with them a special contract (state order), which envisages the payment of additional expenditures, and financial, credit, tax, amortization, customs and supply privileges. Due to this the interests of the society will coincide with the interests of the work collectives. State orders are necessary for the top-priority production and stimulation of the more important programmes for output of goods that are sold at socially low prices and for supplying the army.

We should especially stress the importance of state orders in the acceleration of structural shifts. Our state occupies an inadequately high place for per capita income, but is one of the first in the world for consumption of fuel and steel. This means that we spend a lot, but receive little.

The USSR and the entire world socialist system must today confront the major historic challenge, the new quality of scientific and technological progress. To answer this challenge in a comparitively short period of time, we must build up a new structure and effectiveness. The country needs new industries and new trends in production. The old ones should be renewed, and closed down. The same sum total of the work done by the people will bring more benefit.

The internal structural changes must take into account the trends in the international division of labour. If it is possible to sell successfully on the world market planes, machine tools with processing centres, atomic reactors and high-tech goods, and to buy profitably some types of high-precision machine tools for automobile building (for example, in Switzerland), fashionable suits (let's say in Finland) and other goods for which we've got to spend more money, then the effective strategic course is in the accelerated development of the second. It is even more important to make electronics and biotechnology, which are becoming the main trends in the world scientific and technological revolution, the leading sectors. Solving these problems on the basis of the enterprises' own plans means solving them too slowly. The state should play the role of the accelerator by providing the necessary stimuli and privileges to the enterprises by giving them orders.

What is happening? That which used to be called the centralized planned (the most important) output has now been relegated to the status of the new category—that of state order—without the introduction of the economic mechanism, without privileges given by the state, and without a system of mutual obligations and claims. The acme of absurdity is that the paid-for services, rendered by the services industry to the popuation, have been declared state orders—and not partially, but 100%.

The bogey of the five-year plan also undermines the resources of wholesale trade in the means of production. The centrally determined limits of material resources for production, constructions and exports will start to dominate. Even scrap iron is practically not supplied to cooperatives, because it is all supplied to enterprises according to the plan. Only items made over and above the plan, the resources freed due to stimulation of their saving and goods which are made in adequate quantity remain for wholesale trade.

The promises of scarce output also belongs to this. In real life it degrades into the worst form of funding—begging for resources. It is surprising but the scarce goods are supplied not in small batches necessary for one time, but according to the norms of supply. For example, two microcircuits are being asked, but a whole crate, containing 50 of them, is supplied. Under such conditions it is difficult to expect wholesale trade to reach 60% by 1990 and up to 80-90% 2 years later.

What Will the Plan for 1988 Be Like? [subhead]

The question is now as follows—either all the sectors will at once transfer to the new mechanism, or the solution of this problem will be postponed till the new five-year plan which again will turn out to be supreme in respect to the individual enterprises: profit-and-loss-accounting activities. We can accept only the first part. The government has adopted the decisions on this question. The 1988 plan must be shaped according to the new economic management conditions.

However, at the end of August, the USSR Council of Ministers, when considering the draft 1988 State Plan and Budget, ruled that work should continue on them with account taken of the fact that more than a half of industrial output will be produced by enterprises transferred to self-financing. As we can see, it is not all that easy to arrange the interrelation between the five-year plan and perestroyka.

Another example of half-measures is the carrying of natural economy too far. When a person falls ill an ambulance is called and he is given an injection. This gives a respite for an illness that has been neglected too long. The patient is healed only after a serious treatment.

In the economy, the perspective is sometimes lost in taking urgent measures and the measures (half measures) of the moment tend to eclipse the radical reform. For example, the farmers' small plots of land and output of consumer goods by enterprises of the A group are being developed more and more. In certain cases and given the great scale of production this is profitable now and will be profitable tomorrow. In a number of cases this is profitable only now, when there is a need to urgently build up the output of relevant goods. Their specialized production calls for time and is lagging for the time being. Natural economy sometimes looks even better than specialized, because the "patrons" provide for it efficient machinery, transport, fertilizers, overall mechanization, build roads, shoulder part of expenditures, provide effective stimuli, build good houses, medical establishments, etc. At the same time, the specialized enterprises are lagging behind in all these and other fields. As the conditions and the indicators of their work are improved the advantages of specialization will become more and more obvious.

The independent method of construction is being encouraged everywhere. A trend has become outlined towards everyone building flats for themselves, helping the brick-making plants to make bricks and transporting them to their construction sites. They do not do this in their spare time but sometimes instead of their own work, for several months running. A beginning has been launched—30-50 % of the housing made above the plan will be left to builders. According to this logic the meat packers might want to leave for themselves the sausage that they make, and the car makers—the Zhiguli cars.

Is this normal? If it is, then in future we will all be growing cotton, sewing suits, growing grain, producing fertilizers and machines, baking and selling bread, and sending telegrams from Moscow to Vladivostok ourselves.

Can anything be found to confront this with? To think up something else? It turns out there is no need to think up anything. Everything has been thought up a long time ago. Each enterprise stimulates its workers through labour remuneration and social boons. These workers should have the opportunity to buy everything with their wages, including the goods they produce themselves, maybe at their own ship and possibly at a discount. In such conditions goods become accessible to all, they do not become scarce and only a small part of the buyers get them cheaper than the others.

At present everybody is discussing the problems of perestroyka. People pronounce the most diverse judgements. Some propose to replace the bureaucratic distortions by a complete "freedom" of economic agents, the long-term interests by interests of the moment and the interests of the entire people by trifling interests. Whereas the October Revolution had inscribed on its flag the social guarantees to the working people, and, above all, the right to work, today there is talk about unemployment. There are also camouflaged hints on advantages of capitalism. From one point of view these are mistaken views, but we must treat them with tolerance, so that the minority have the right to its own opinion, while the majority are not afraid of making mistakes and are not trying to be overcautious. Social honesty will reign supreme everywhere and the principle of the democratic culture of the minority obeying the majority will be adhered to. A healthy organism reacts to unacceptable judgements not by accepting them, but by pushing them out and localizing the sick cells, to concentrate one's vital forces and medicines on self-healing. The malignant tumours which produce deathly metastases are a different matter. They must be removed by a surgical scalpel. The flabbiness and indifference to such diseases are tantamount to a loss of the society's immune possibilities for fighting for its own existence. A democracy that fails to protect itself can perish.

The reform, therefore, is progressing with difficulty. It is much more difficult than had been thought. Could it have been different? No, if we're talking about an essentially radical reform and not just a radical reform in name. The question today is—to bring the affair to the end or to chase ourselves into a blind alley from which there is no escape.

Agricultural

Late September Weather, Crop Status Reported

PM131305 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 4

["Weather and Crops" report by Agrometeorologist N. Korenkova]

[Text] Cool and rainy weather was observed over the greater part of the country's European territory in the third 10-day period of September, the air temperature was 1-2 degrees lower than the perennial average, and the conditions were unfavorable for lifting potatoes and the harvesting of other agricultural crops.

The active vegetation of the winter grain crops in the north of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions at the end of the 10-day period has stopped. Winter rye sown before 25 August has fully tillered. Crops sown later were at the shooting or third leaf stage. Winter crops in the basic winter crop growing areas in the vast majority of the territories of the Baltic region, Belorussia, in the Northwest and Central Regions, in the south of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions, and in the north of the Central Chernozem and Volga Regions are at the shooting, or third leaf stage, or at the beginning of the tillering stage.

Moderately warm but rainy weather has predominated in the agricultural regions of Siberia and in the north of Kazakhstan. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was close to the perennial average, and in places 2 degrees higher than that.

A sharp drop in the air temperature in the first half of the 10-day period in the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and also rain which fell at this time in certain areas, held back the pace of the opening of cotton bolls and harvesting. In the second half of the 10-day period, the temperature rose slightly and the conditions for the ripening of cotton and harvesting have improved.

Official on Family Contracting Method

LD132259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 October, (TASS)—Hopes for a significant improvement in supplying the population with food commodities are linked to family contracting, the new management method in Soviet cooperatives, according to Aleksandr Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

In conversation with a TASS correspondent, he stressed that family contracting successfully combines collective and personal interests. The family contracts with the collective farm to work a plot of land, and receives the equipment needed to cultivate it and a seed stock. The contractor is obliged to give the farm a fixed amount of produce. The main incentive is that labor is paid according to final output. This stimulates the family to produce a greater amount of high-quality output. The need to supervise everyone's work is lost, and mutual expenditure is simplified. It is more convenient to combine social production with domestic farming and easier to deal with questions of replacing workers on Sundays and holidays.

As an example, Aleksandr Iyevlev cited the experience of kolkhozes in the Volga area, where last summer more than 1,000 families on an area of 500 hectares cultivated onions, sweet peppers, eggplant, tomatoes, and watermelons. About 400 family teams took part in contracts with kolkhozes to harvest apples. Old people in the region could not recall such a large onion harvest—each contract hectare yielded 340 quintals, 2.5 times more than the previous year. The cost of a quintal of onions amounted to R5 less than planned. Thanks to family contracting, each ruble invested contributed 1.5 rubles profit to the kolkhoz cashbox. Labor was paid depending on the harvest. In addition, 25 percent of the output produced over and above the contracted volumes was allocated to the families as payment in kind.

Aleksandr Iyevlev noted that thousands of kolkhozes in the USSR have already switched to contractual forms of labor organization.

Poor Organization Affects Harvest Results

PM130853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[V. Aleksandrov agricultural review: "Not Just a Question of Weather"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports that the country's grain farmers are completing the harvest. By 5 October grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested on 99.9 million hectares. The harvest is continuing in plantations of industrial crops. Sugar beet has been harvested on 1.5 million hectares—44 percent of the sown area. Two-thirds of sunflowers still have to be harvested.

Potato farmers are close to completing the harvest.

Although the protracted bad weather did damage the harvest, it did not shake crop farmers' resolve to harvest and store everything they had grown. Many thousands of city-dwellers and additional equipment have come to the countryside's aid at this difficult time.

But as often happens, there are many people in the fields, at the threshing floors, or beside the storage facilities, but things are going badly and produce is going bad literally before people's eyes. All because the work has been pathetically organized and there is no coordination between workers in the various components of the harvesting system.

The lack of coordination in the agro-industrial complex and the economic misunderstandings between sectors have been particularly keenly felt during the harvest. Crop farmers' partners have not eschewed their old habits and often continue to emphasize departmental interest. Agro-industrial complex organs—first and foremost rayon agro-industrial associations—still exert little influence over the development of intersectorial links. This is what Ye. Zaytsev, *Pravda* correspondent in North Kazakhstan, reported to the editorial bureau:

The difficulties with the harvest in Kustanay Oblast are not only linked with the bad weather. The lag is the result of lack of organization and the inappropriate tactics chosen by certain farms. The crop farmers are not always in tune with their main procurement partners.

One can see for oneself that it is not just the weather that is to blame by visiting the gates of the Amankaragay elevator. Grain reception is well organized here. The incoming produce is analyzed in minutes. There are several additional unloading points. The driers are working at full capacity. Every 24 hours the elevator is receiving more grain than envisaged by the plan. This means that even under present conditions good results can be achieved.

However, front-ranking experience is not being disseminated. The oblast people's control committee made an investigation of reception centers. There are three grain products enterprises in Leninskiy Rayon. Trucks sometimes stand idle there for 8 hours at a stretch. The procurement workers are not worried at all about the trucks' inactivity. They force the grain to be emptied into the grain drier hoppers. Each time they have to wait for the entire contents to be emptied. When one takes account of the fact that the incoming grain is very moist as a rule, the waiting period can last many hours.

Unlike grain farming, sugar beet production has acquired a single proprietor in the shape of the unified agro-industrial complex. The search is on for an economic mechanism in the sector. At the moment partners are not very interested in high end results. Hence the clear shortcomings in the harvesting system. These were reported by N. Utkin, *Pravda* correspondent in Kursk Oblast:

The situation in the oblast's sugar beet fields is tense. Beets have been lifted on less than one-third of the sown area. Things are even worse with the sale of sugar beet to the state. The harvesting rate has of course been affected by the rain. But it would be wrong to put everything down to the bad weather alone. Higher results can be achieved under the same conditions. For instance, working people in Sudzhanskiy, Kurskiy, Kurchatovskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Shchigrovskiy Rayons have managed to organize the harvesting system thanks to the close cooperation between sugar beet farmers, transport workers, and food workers. Yet people in Zheleznogorskiy, Gorshechenskiy, Oboyanskiy, Konyshevskiy, and Kastorenskiy Rayons are waiting for some reason and hoping for better weather. The second Olymskiy and Zolotukhinskiy Sugar Plants have had to shut down for lack of raw materials.

Arguments about the quality of raw materials arise during reception. The raw material is dirty and arrives together with large amounts of leaves.

"Yesterday," Ye. Kats, chief of the Ryshkovskiy Reception Center, said, "a driver dumped tonnes of sticky earth on the clamp forming machine and broke it."

Farms, of course, are cleaning the sugar beet. But they waste valuable time. Often transport stands idle because of this. A. Polyakov, a driver at Voroshilov Kolkhoz in Medvenskiy Rayon, said: "The weather has started settling down. We should be working solidly, but we've only managed to make one trip. Even though it's only a short way to the center. The loader broke down."

Of course, there is no legislating against breakdowns. But here it is probably a question of something else—lack of interest from partners in working in a well-organized way and overcoming difficulties together.

Rayon agro-industrial complexes as a rule do little to eliminate holdups in the harvesting system. Rayon agro-industrial association specialists often act as observers. Why? They have plenty of economic levers for influencing procurement, reception, and food workers. Departmental lack of coordination among sectors also continues to exist.

Output processing should be done as close to the fields and livestock units as possible. Shops and plants built on kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves have convincingly demonstrated their advantages. This was reported by V. Drozda, *Pravda* correspondent for the western oblasts of the Ukraine:

The difficulties with flax reception are well-known. Enormous quantities of raw material sometimes pile up at plants. But there are no worries about selling fiber on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Nesterovskiy Rayon, Lvov Oblast. People there have built their own processing center and now each hectare of flax produces more than R3,000 net profit. Almost all farms in Turkovskiy and Samborskiy Rayons have set up such lines.

"The farms have netted over R500,000 profit just through bonuses for high-quality fiber supplied on time," G. Brych, first secretary of Turkovskiy Raykom, stated. "We'll earn just as much this year too."

Not everyone follows this good example, unfortunately. Flax cultivation has long been traditional in the Lvov area, but in recent years the oblast has continually failed to fulfill the plan. Mainly because of poorly organized communications between the farms and the processing facilities. The rayons on whose territory the Sambor and Kamensko-Bugskiy flax plants are located are, as a rule, in a favorable position. But their neighbors are suffering. Trusts are failing to meet their shipment schedules. Hundreds of trucks are lined up by the plant gates.

The first frosts have already reminded crop farmers and their partners that there is not much time left to finish work in the fields.

Media Report 7-11 October Developments

LD100344 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 7-11 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 October

A total of 1.5 million tonnes of raw cotton has been delivered to state storage facilities in Uzbekistan. (0100)

Machine operators in the Altay today are working on the last grain tracts. Threshing of grain crops is drawing to a close here. Two-three more days of favorable weather

conditions and the grain fields, which cover more than 4 million hectares will have been completely harvested. On Constitution Day, the 3 millionth tonne of grain was delivered. Twenty-nine rayons in altay kray have already fulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state. More than 1.5 million tonnes of wheat have been accepted by the elevators as being strong, valuable, and hard grain. The kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves fully with seed. (1200)

From Chita: The 100,000th tonne of grain was received today at grain reception points in the Trans Baykal region. On the whole, the situation in harvesting the crops in the oblast remains tense. (1500)

8 October

Almost 80,000 hectares of potatoes have been harvested in Ryazan Oblast, which is 90 percent of the overall area. Almost 350,000 tonnes of potatoes have been delivered to procurement points. (0204)

To date, about 400,000 tonnes of cotton have been delivered to procurement stations from Tajik farms. This is lower than last year's level. Measures are being taken to speed up collection and delivery. (1430)

Commenting on preparations for overwintering on livestock farms, Semen Astakhov says that the fodder situation is shaping up better than last year. More hay has been laid in, and the work continues in all the union republics, except where snow has fallen. A colossal amount of work has been carried out to lay in the silage: 230 of green material has been transported from fields to depots. About 50 remain to be procured under the plan. Livestock farms have not everywhere managed to begin switching the livestock to winter feed in a timely and organized fashion. As a result, there has been a sharp drop in the yield of cows in Tajikistan; many oblasts of Siberia; and Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kuybyshev, Tambov, Bryansk, Vologda, and Leningrad Oblasts. (1900)

Graingrowers on a number of farms in Kemerovo Oblast have found themselves in an exceptionally difficult situation. There was continuous rainfall, and now there is snowfall. However, people do not leave the fields, even at night. Here is the result of the intensive labor of all those who are taking part in the battle for the grain. The plan for the sale of grain already has been overfulfilled by 23,000 tonnes. Now the grain only has to be harvested from the last few hectares. (1900)

According to the weathermen, Tyumen has not seen such rainfall and bad weather in September for more than 100 years. Although this has caused some interruptions, the harvesting will be finished in 4 or 5 days, according to the heads of the agro-industrial complex. (1900)

9 October

The harvesting campaign in Kazakhstan is experiencing a difficult finish. To date grains still remain unharvested on 2 million hectares. This is 5 percent of the total area of grain cereal crops. But each such hectare is literally being won back from the bad weather. Almost all elevators are now accepting grain of any humidity.

Despite the difficulties, most farms of North Kazakhstan have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state; ten rayons have overfulfilled the plans for grain purchases.

At the same time as harvesting, the farms of Kazakhstan are preparing the land for next year's harvest. Autumn plowing has already been carried out on 8 million hectares, while the plan provides for 20 million. Two million hectares of winter crops have been sown. (1200)

Machine operators of Khakassia Autonomous Oblast have completed threshing grain crops on an area of almost 340,000 hectares. Intensive technology and contracting have helped obtain quite a good harvest, despite the year's difficult weather conditions. Over 600 combines that have been released have been dispatched to come to the aid of the farms in the central regions of Krasnoyarsk Kray. (1200)

Farmers of Lipetsk Oblast have produced 1 million tonnes of sugar beet. The rain that had delayed the harvest has stopped in the last few days, and work is proceeding round-the-clock. (1400)

Voronezh Oblast has dispatched 1 million tonnes of sugar beet for processing. This is only one-quarter of the planned total. (1500)

Due to a shortage of cars and poor conditions more than 500,000 tonnes of sugar beet has accumulated at beet-loading stations on the southern railway. The situation is particularly bad at Belovody in the Poltava section, where there are now more than 33,000 tonnes of beet. (1600)

10 October

Farmers of Penza Oblast have fulfilled plan for the sale of grain to the state. Nine hundred thousand tonnes of grain have filled granaries. The harvesting season has proceeded well. (0420)

Farms of Irkutsk Oblast have fulfilled plan for the sale of grain to the state and have delivered to reception points 250,000 tonnes. Grain crops on an area of almost 100,000 hectares is still to be harvested. This is mainly in northwestern areas. (0900)

Sunflower is sown on an area of about 300,000 hectares in Saratov Oblast but only one-tenth of it has been harvested. (0900)

Grain growers of Karaganda Oblast in Kazakhstan have ended the harvest of grain crops and achieved a record yield over the preceding 10 years. Seven hundred thousand tonnes of grain has been given to the state—207,000 tonnes above plan. Karaganda grain is of a high quality—more than 80 percent of this is made up of strong and valuable varieties. (0900)

Altay grain farmers are gathering the 4 millionth tonne of grain. They have gone over totally to direct combining. Work is being held up by rain and sleet. The farmers, grain procurement workers, and drivers are doing everything possible to complete the harvest in the next few days and save the grain. About 30 rayons in the kray have already completed the plans for sale of grain to the state, and have transferred part of the machinery that has become available to help their neighbors. (1600)

The harvesting of millet was completed in Saratov Oblast today. The crop covered more than 400,000 hectares. Yields were high—up to 25-30 quintals/hectare—especially in intensively cultivated areas. The skill of machine operators helped to stave off the effect of bad weather. Farms have sent 235,000 tonnes of millet to elevators, three times as much as last year. (1600)

11 October

The grain harvesting has been practically completed in the Omsk Oblast. It has been carried out on more than 2.2 million hectares; 1.5 million hectares of fallow land has been plowed at the same time. (0304)

Sugar beet has been harvested from half the area in the farms of the Ukraine. Over 22 million tonnes have been gathered, from which 1.25 million tonnes of sugar have been produced already. However, although road transportation is proceeding smoothly, the railwaymen, especially the Southern Railway, are ruining transport of beet, allowing huge quantities of beet to accumulate at a number of stations and rapidly lose their sugar content. (0700)

Potato-lifting has finished in Tatariya, from an area of 50,000 hectares. Thanks to skilful use of equipment and help from local residents. (1200)

Mechanized tractor teams in Kazakhstan have now plowed over 9 million hectares, meaning that 50 percent of the land intended for autumn plowing is ready for spring grain sowing. Subsurface tillers are now being used to work the land in most sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the republic, increasing the fertility of the land. (1200)

Scientific

TASS Reports Launch of Cosmos-1890 11 Oct

LD120706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0652 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1890, was launched in the Soviet Union on Sunday, 11 October, to continue space research. It has been placed in orbit with the parameters: initial period of rotation, 92.9 minutes; apogee, 442 km; perigee, 414 km; orbital inclination, 65 degrees. The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

More on Biosatellite Cosmos-1887

Monkey Feeding Problem Solved

LD091812 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—A TASS scientific observer reports:

Monkeys Dryoma and Yerosha, the main "passengers" on the Soviet biological-study satellite launched on September 29 will return to the earth early in the morning next Monday.

This decision has been adopted this afternoon by the council of experts following another communication session held at the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems in Moscow. Thus the authors of the joint program—Soviet medics and their colleagues from the United States, France, the European Space Agency and a number of socialist countries—can regard the incidents with the younger member of the crew, monkey Yerosha, to be over.

As to the main fault, the blockage of the food supply system for Yerosha, its effects has been offset by feeding an increased volume of concentrated juices to Yerosha through the second, unblocked pipe, said superviser of the scientific programme of the flight, Yevgeniy Ilin. "This gives us reason to hope that the animal is getting enough calories it will need on the day of the landing when it will be subjected to overloads", he said.

As television sessions show, the monkey enjoys a partial "freedom of actions" that he got by freeing the left front paw from the restraint. Yerosha is active and studies with interest the design of his space suit, but, evidently, treats with caution the helmet from which wires stretch to the information systems. The data about his state of health constantly reach the ground. We are quite pleased with that data, Doctor Ilin said.

Everything is in order in other compartments of the biological laboratory. Dryoma who is also kept in an isolated capsule, shows no signs of worry about his companion in space.

A group of scientists that will work with the monkeys and other species in the biological study laboratory when it lands have already set up their mobile laboratory in one of Kazakhstan's districts. The specialists are certainly prepared to pay the utmost attention to the monkeys and particularly to the one that caused all this concern, the 18-months-old Yerofey, who was given the diminutive "Yerosha" expressly for the flight.

Satellite Lands 12 Oct

LD121414 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—The descent module of the biological satellite Cosmos-1887 touched down at 7 hours 03 minutes Moscow time today in an area (the city of Mirnyy, the Yakut Autonomous Republic) which was not its predetermined landing site, a TASS correspondent was told at the Institute of the Medico-Biological Problems of the Soviet Health Ministry.

During the 13-day space flight the satellite was the scene of biological experiments, including those conducted under international cooperation programs.

Necessary work is being done at the landing site.

Monkeys Well

LD131025 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—The monkeys Drema and Yerosha, which made up the crew of the biosatellite "Cosmos-1887", courageously sustained all the hardships linked with the landing in the frosty Yakutian taiga and to the joy of scientists are fit and well. This long-awaited news came to the institute of medico-biological problems early this morning when specialists, who expected the craft to land not in Yakutia but in Kazakhstan, over three thousand kilometers away from the planned site—the supposed place of their return from space—got there.

Nobody except themselves could perform all the necessary operations to dismantle the landing craft. However, time was not wasted even before their arrival. Everything was done to prevent the meeting with the earth to become fatal for the heat-loving monkeys, as the temperature outside the lander was minus 15 degrees Centigrade. The authorities of Yakutia were very helpful.

Right after the report that the craft touched down in Taiga, some 40 kilometers away from Mirnyy, helicopters took up [as received] from the city's airport. The search went under way. And soon, the discovered lander was reliably warmed. A peculiar tent was raised above it which helped to preserve normal temperature inside the lander. Other passengers of the biosatellite also feel well. And still the scientists' agitation has not completely abated, since Drema and Yerosha have still to cover a long way to Moscow.

The studies in orbit, which involved along with Soviet also their colleagues from Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the United States, France and the European Space Agency, have been successfully completed. Work on earth is still ahead. Soviet and foreign scientists, who have already started arriving at the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems, are under preparations for an in-depth analysis of the scientific trophies "won" in the zero-gravity world by monkeys Drema and Yerosha, who have likewise won world fame during these days.

Further on 'Mir' Orbital Complex

Weekend Described

LD101755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The expedition on the Mir station has been continuing for 248 days and nights. Throughout this time, experiments have been carried out in the complex by crew commander Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko. He has exceeded the record for extended flights. Over the past 2 and 1/2 months, Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov, who replaced the former on-board engineer Aleksandr Ivanovich Laveykin, has been working together with him. I will ask our correspondent Leonid Lazareyevich to comment on what is going on in the station today:

[Lazareyevich] Saturday in space, as with ourselves on earth, is a day of rest, although an active one, it is true. That is what it is called in the flight program, but active means cleaning up the station's quarters, getting the experiment records in order, and of course, physical exercise. These are particularly important for Romanenko. After all, no one before him has spent as much time in weightlessness.

As usual on such days, conversations between the cosmonauts and their families and friends are planned. Remember how pleasant it is during a long trip to hear the voices of those at home on the telephone? When you imagine this, then you will understand partly what this conversation means for cosmonauts, whose flight is continuing for many months. For Romanenko, this conversation is particularly important today. It is his wife's birthday, and of course, one wants to offer congratulations and say warm words. After all, he, too, had his birthday in orbit. By the way, this is normal. The duration of space expeditions are steadily approaching the year mark.

But let us return to the day of rest. Normally on these days the cosmonauts get a chance to spend more time at the portholes looking at earth. In general this is called, in official language, visual observations, and they are carried out in the interest of various organizations. Thus, for example, the cosmonauts were of great help in putting out the fires in the Transbaykal and to fishermen in determining likely catching areas. This is not just important, but interesting too. In one of the communications sessions, I asked the cosmonauts to say a word on how they view the approach of autumn. Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov replied:

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] First of all we observe the autumnal weather on the continents through the increased cloud cover, particularly in the North Atlantic, above the North Atlantic, above Europe. The European part of the Soviet Union is also covered with clouds, especially its northern part. Then comes a brief relief—the Crimea is clear. Then further across the Urals, it is also cloudy. In these breaks in the cloud cover, we can see earth very well, and starting from Europe and ending with the eastern regions of our country and countries bordering us, we can see how the color of the Earth's surface is changing. The first indication is the yellow squares of fields. There are many of them with different hues, but all are yellow. There is only a very small quantity of winter crops just about to disappear. But at present these can barely be seen. In general, we even notice the tracts of golden and red forests. We see that autumn has arrived. [end recording]

[Lazareyevich] Comrades, we and all listeners are delighted with the beauty of autumn, feasting our eyes on every golden sapling, every cloud—provided of course that it is not a rain cloud. From space, imagine how everything is seen in global terms. There are different opinions, but one essential thing: It is autumn.

Activities Outlined

LD132025 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksander Aleksandrov continue their flight on board the "Mir" orbital complex.

After calibration of the "Roentgen" observatory telescopes, the cosmonauts got down to a new series of studies of the supernova in the Larger Magellanic Cloud. The aim of the observations is to isolate the gamma quantum flux caused by the disintegration of radioactive cobalt which converts into iron in the supernova's envelope. At the same time Romanenko and Aleksandrov are searching for a source of radiation of the Roentgen pulsar formed as a result of supernova's dissociation.

During astrophysical experiments an onboard computer, a platformless inertial system and power gyroscopic stabilizers installed in the "Kvant" (quantum) module maintain automatically the complex's high-precision orientation for a long period.

With the help of special equipment the space crew measures periodically the automatic system's errors and feed them into the inflight computing centre which corrects possible deviations from the prescribed orientation. Such orientation method makes it possible to direct Roentgen telescopes at a preset source to the nearest minutes of arc. The precision remains the same during the whole twenty-four hour observation cycle.

Today's programme also provides for continuing experiments on the "Biryuza" installation, namely, studying the dynamics of physical and chemical processes in weightlessness, as well as the scheduled maintenance of some onboard systems.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksander Aleksandrov have recently undergone a medical check-up the aim of which was to examine their cardiovascular systems in condition of peace and when performing physical exercises on the veloergometer.

the cosmonauts are feeling well.

'Problems' of Extended Space Flight Discussed

LD092130 Moscow World Service in English 1031 GMT 9 Oct 87

[From the "Science and Engineering" program with commentator Boris Belitskiy and an unidentified announcer]

[Text] [Announcer] And now it's question time. (?Our) first question today comes from (Amu Nair) in Bombay, India. What are the main problems involved, he asks, in staying for long durations of time in orbital space stations. Pease state the technical and medical problems. Boris, will you answer that?

[Belitskiy] As far as technical problems are concerned, Mr (Nair), there's really only one major problem involved in flights of long duration. This is the problem of resupplying the crew of an orbital space station. To show you the complexity of this problem let me just do a little arithmetic out loud. Now every cosmonaut aboard an orbital station requires something like 10 kg of consumables daily, (?and it's mainly) food, water, and oxygen. True, this figure is being slightly reduced all the time by improvements, say, in water recycling aboard the station. But still add to the weight of those consumables the propellant needed for attitude control and orbit maintenance, and it becomes clear that a station would have to carry many tons of life-support consumables and propellant when being launched, at least 20 tons for a flight of a couple of years duration. Since this is clearly out of the question, Soviet space scientists and engineers had to find another solution to the problem, and they did. The solution is the "Progress" freighter, which, at regular intervals, ferries consumables and propellant to the station.

[Announcer] And how many of these ferries have now made flights?

[Belitskiy] Over 30 and their performance in every case has been near perfect.

[Announcer] And now, what about the medical problems of long-duration stays aboard an orbital station?

[Belitskiy] These problems are more formidable, involving as they do human health. But here, too, steady progress is being made. At this moment we are witnessing another upping of the space endurance record. Until just recently it was 237 days, a record established by a Soviet cosmonaut trio in 1984. Well, right now Yuriy Tomanenko, aboard the Mir orbiting station, is improving on that record. He has already topped that record in fact. This shows that Soviet biomedical specialists are coping with the main medical problems that arise in such flights.

[announcer] And what exactly are these problems, Boris?

[Belitskiy] Such things as loss of bone calcium, muscle atrophy, loss of bodily fluids, and a slight depression of the immune response. Scientists in this country, led by Dr Oleg Gazenko, have been working on ways of countering these ill effects of space, and the steady extension of the space endurance record shows they have been remarkably successful.

Research Station Set Up in Arctic Ocean

LD092330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 9 Oct

[Text] Moscow, 9 October. (TASS)—The USSR state flag was raised today on the drifting scientific research station *Severnyy Polyus-37*. An *Izvestiya* correspondent reports that the station has begun work. There are no islands in the Eastern Arctic ocean, so only drifting stations are possible. This one effectively completes a triangle of island-based weather stations, making forecasts more accurate. Two drifting stations have been working in the area: *Severnyy Polyus-28* is leaving the area too quickly and will soon have to be dismantled while *Severnyy Polyus-29* is to work only until June. Hence, the urgent need for the third.

Twenty-one people are spending the winter on the ice. They will be conducting meteorological, hydrological, oceanological and atmospheric research while a separate group will be studying ice properties. A large group of researchers will arrive in spring to work on various scientific programs.

Laser Telescope Measures Satellite Distances

LD112223 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Riga October 11 TASS—By TASS special correspondent Semyon Shpungin:

In fair weather in Riga one can see at night a green column of light piercing into the black yonder and gradually changing its direction. These bright flashes are produced by a laser telescope of the range finder station, which is now in operation at the astronomy observatory of Latvian University. Its aim is to measure the distance to the satellites put into a high orbit. Such measurements are of much interest for the study of irregularities in the rotation of the earth, the drift of the poles and the continents, control of the parameters of the planet's gravitational and magnetic fields.

The information thus obtained is directly related, for example, to a study of tectonic processes and navigation. The station sends light impulses lasting billionth of a fraction of the second, and then the time is registered of the return of the signals reflected from the satellites. They are extremely weak—only tens of photons. Hence it takes high sensitivity equipment to register them.

It is a no simple job to "catch" the running space target with a beam. One has to "hit" to a small globe with a diameter of only 60 centermetres at a distance of 6,000-7,000 kilimetres and travelling at a speed of more than seven kilometres per second. Such a remote object shines as a star of the 13th-14th magnitude. It cannot be seen with a naked eye. The second generation laser telescope designed by experts of the university observatory and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is computer controlled and fitted out with automatic guidance and tracking instruments. This makes it possible to measure the distances of tens of thousands of kilometres with a precision of down to 20 centimetres. Yet, in the opinion of scientists, this is not the limit. Astronomers, mathematicians and engineers of the station perfect the systems created. The research thus done will be included into international programmes.

New Scientific Center Established

LD122126 Moscow Tass International Service in Russian 1158 GMT 12 Oct

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the organization of an all-union scientific center in Kurgan, "Rehabilitation, Traumatology and Orthopaedics."

The resolution points out that new, efficacious methods of treating patients with injuries and diseases of the locomotor system developed at the Kurgan Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopaedics and Traumatology under the leadership of Professor G.A. Ilizarov, enable many people to return within a short time to active work, considerably reduce the numbers of people retired on disability grounds, and replace hospitalization of patients by out-patient treatment in the case of a number of diseases.

The innovative developments at the institute have secured creation of a new scientific and practical orientation in traumatology and orthopedics. However, the resolution states, too little use is being made in the country of the creative potential and rich experience accumulated by the Kurgan school of G.A. Ilizarov.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have issued specific instructions to the appropriate departments on organization of the new center.

Included in the center are the Kurgan Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopedics and Traumatology with its experimental plant (the chief organization), and its branches in Moscow oblast and the towns of Leningrad, Vladivostok, Volgograd, Kazan, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Omsk, Sverdlovsk and Ufa. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has been permitted to turn the Kazan Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopaedics and the Sverdlovsk Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopaedics of the RSFSR Ministry of Health, into branches of the aforementioned center.

AIDS Problem 'Of Interest to Everyone'

LD121021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 87

["Health" Program, presented by Y. Belyanchikova]

[Text] [Belyanchikova] A problem of interest to everyone these days, worrying all mankind, is that of AIDS. Naturally the "health" program's mailbag contains many letters and questions about AIDS. We have asked Valentin Ivanovich Pokrovskiy, president of the country's Academy of Medical Sciences, to reply to them. There are a lot of questions about the origins of AIDS. What is the scientists' view, and what is your point of view, Valentin Ivanovich?

[Pokrovskiy] You are asking a fairly complex question I would answer in the following way. Science has to construct certain theories and express certain firm ideas, having at its disposal a sufficient quantity of facts. We do not yet have serious arguments capable of supporting any particular theory as to the origin of the AIDS virus. Academician Viktor Mikhaylovich Zhdanov, a well-known virologist, expressed the hypothesis that millions of years ago one of the retroviruses disintegrated into several strains and that the retroviruses of the first type, the second type, and the third type were formed in that way, attacking animals, attacking people, and various types of monkeys, and so on. Then the question arises of why this has only now made itself manifest. There are other theories. It is possible to consider that the virus crossed a kind of frontier from nonpathogenic to pathogenic, as a result of some additional influences. I said at one time it is possible that a part here was played by the influence of external environment. I do not insist on this theory. I have not developed this theory and do not intend to take up these things.

But it is possible to say with the same degree of accuracy that this virus has become more virulent as a result of passing repeatedly from one individual to another. Some virus, nonpathogenic as far as man was concerned, entered the blood of some man. As a result of the fact that it was passed repeatedly through the person— in other words as a result of transfusion from one to another— it became possible for it to adapt to the human organism and so turn into the virulent strain which gives rise to the disease.

It would be possible to give a whole series of other theories, but it seems to me the search for reasons why this virus came into being is of secondary importance now; it is purely of theoretical importance, although ultimately this always might be of significance for practical purposes. No doubt at the present time for scientists throughout the world, greater significance attaches to rallying their efforts in the campaign against the spread of this infection. It is essential for us to consolidate all our efforts and to unite to halt the spread of this infection to the maximum extent possible and find effective means of combatting it. It is sometimes said, and the question is very often asked both by television viewers and by readers, when is a vaccine going to be found? The impression one gets is that people think that if a vaccine makes its appearance today, then the whole question has been solved. Let me say that this is just the beginning. There is still a very long road ahead because we will be faced with questions such as: Who should be vaccinated? For how long does the vaccine develop protection, immunity? For how long is it maintained? An enormous mass of other questions areasked as well.

[Belyanchikova] Nevertheless, Valentin Ivanovich— please excuse me for interrupting—in your view, how realistic are the prospects for development of a vaccine in the next few years?

[Pokrovskiy] My forecasts are such that we have no grounds for expecting a vaccine within the next few years.

[Belyanchikova] That is not realistic.

[Pokrovskiy] That is not realistic.

[Belyanchikova] Is anything further known to you and the scientists that has made its appearance as far as prevention is concerned?

[Pokrovskiy] Where prevention is concerned, there still remain two main points: first, the health of every person is in his own hands, and this means limiting disorderly sexual relations, cutting down to the minimum the number of one's sexual partners—ideally to one's spouse—and in the last resort employing as a means of prevention mechanical protection in the form of condoms, which, incidentally, are still not sufficiently used in our country. But I do not want this to be the method of prevention; I want the method of prevention to be an orderly way of life.

[Belyanchikova] That was the first point. And the second?

[Pokrovskiy] Blood— you know that we are currently examining blood very energetically for the AIDS virus. Very many examinations are already being carried out, and I think in 1988 it will be checked in full. This checking applies not just to blood but to sperm used in artificial insemination, to organ transplants, and to a

whole range of other points. [Belyanchikova] How many people have been discovered to be possibly infected with AIDS during examination in the confidential consulting-rooms? And did they afterwards attend for treatment?

[Pokrovskiy] Nearly 6,000 people who have attended confidential consultations have now been investigated—I have the document right in front of me—let's take not the official document but this copy where everything's been written down more clearly—my assistants have prepared a crib of that kind for me—so that four people have now been discovered to be positive in confidential consultations; three of these are under observation by us and one person, who was given the code-number 4,539, has not attended for further investigation. The three people who came back to the consulting room for a second time are now receiving azidothymidine, a preparation that exerts a clearly retardant influence on development of the disease. I think that there are two point here, and you must understand that during the initial investigation, we are only looking at the immuno-enzyme analysis. To form a final judgement of the degree of infection, to dot all the I's and cross all the T's and say yes, this person is infected or this person is ill, we have to go on to investigate the immune status. So there is one person who either does not understand that his health, so to speak, is in his own hands, or, I don't know, perhaps there are some other consideration. I simply cannot say, but I would advise him very strongly to come back for further investigations.

[Belyanchikova] How many people have been discovered to be infected with the virus in our country so far?

[Pokrovskiy] The number of infected patients with full-blown AIDS, that is to say those with immune deficiency and those already deteriorating progressively, remains at four. As far as the number of those who have been infected is concerned I will simply take the document, so what I say is not unsubsantiated; 142 foreigners and 23 Soviet citizens have been found to be affected at today's date. Of these, one has the illness. In addition to these 23, we have also 2 more people who are Soviet citizens, now being investigated. They are at exactly that stage where according to the immuno-enzime analysis they are positive, but their immunological status is still being established and clinical investigation is continuing.

[Belyanchikova] In order to make a diagnosis of AIDS, you have to...

[Pokrovskiy—interrupting] It is a highly responsible diagnosis.

[Belyanchikova] How is the development of new medicines proceeding now?

[Pokrovskiy] Yesterday, in this very auditorium, I had Professors Krayevskiy and Belyayev from the Academy of Sciences, and they were talking about how we could be given the most effective preparation now against the AIDS virus, azidothymidine. They are not simply working on this; they have already obtained this result. True, I have to say that azidothymidine was already obtained somewhat earlier in institutes of the Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry. It is now being tested in our clinic. For the time being, this preparation is prepared from the soft roe of fish, but chemists from the Academy of Sciences are now on the brink of going over to the chemical synthesis of this preparation. You must understand that this is not just reproduction of the azidothymidine which is manufactured abroad, but these are different medical forms. They are different chemical, different medical preparations: The first preliminary results indicate that different forms of this azidothymidine and its derivatives are capable of having differing antiviral activity. Some very intensive work is going on.

[Belyanchikova] Thank you. We will of course return to this topic frequently in our future programs.

BRIEFS

'Phobus-1' To Explore Mars

The Soviet Union has completed construction of an automatic interplanetary station, "Phobus-1", and the construction of back-up station, "Phobus-2", is nearing completion. At the beginning of next year, the two stations will be fitted with scientific equipment at the Baykonur Cosmodrome. It is planned to launch the stations next July. The launching of these stations opens up a whole series of expeditions to Mars, the principle planet to be studied by Soviet scientists for many years to come. The final aim behind the Mars studies is to bring back samples of rock from the planet. In the previous years, the Soviet Union has been conducting indepth studies of Venus. [Text] [*Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 10 Oct 87 LD*]

Turbogenerator Nears Completion

Assembly work on the world's first cryogen turbogenerator, with a capacity of 300 mw is drawing to a close in Leningrad. The machine uses the effect of metal's superconductivity at temperatures close to the absolute zero. Liquid helium is used for this purpose. The Soviet Union leads the world in this field of power engineering. Superlow temperatures help notably reduce the mass of electric machines and make them more economical. [Text] [*Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Oct 87 LD*]

Computerized Parts Study Begins

The first thousands of coded cards designed for being read by computer have been made by experts at the leading enterprises in Ulyanovsk. Thus, in accordance with the oblast Klassifikator program, the certification has started of the parts from which the largest transport

aircraft, the AN-124 Ruslan, cross-country motor vehicles, unique machine tools, high precision equipment, and other serially produced equipment bearing the town's trademark, are built. The ultiamte aim of the program is to discover the pattern of needs for modern equipment and to calculate the best possible way of using that equipment. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Oct 87 LD*]

Military

Gorbachev Meets With Northern Fleet Seamen

PM141017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Colonel V. Filatov article: "Naval Capital of the Polar Region"]

[Text] Severomorsk—The city of Severomorsk is not large in terms of its population. In this respect it is probably smaller than even many rayon centers. Yet it is a capital city— the capital city of the Northern Fleet's seamen. No matter from where you look, no matter in which street you are, you are bound to see warships, or at least one warship, on the Kola Gulf's smooth waters. Severomorsk has streets named for Heroes of the Soviet Union Submariners Kolyshkin and Gadzhiyev, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Airman Safonov, Hero of the Soviet Union Marine Sivko.... It also has monuments not to be seen anywhere else. For example, the submarine which Hero of the Soviet Union Lunin commanded during the war has been raised on a pedestal. Now it is a museum ship.

A silver missile rises high in its center. It symbolizes the might of the contemporary Northern Fleet. These are far from all the monuments to military glory standing in this city smaller than many in terms of population.

The missile in the city center also symbolizes our nuclear missile age. Severomorsk has always kept in step with the time. The Northern Fleet was one of the first to acquire nuclear powered ships and missile-carrying ships, to become an ocean-going fleet. Its core now consists of nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. The Northern Fleet today also has at its disposal the most modern missile-carrying surface ships, missile-carrying aviation, shore-based missile units, powerful antisubmarine forces, and modern landing ships and marine units.

The city of Severomorsk—capital of the Polar Region's naval seamen—warmly welcomed M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, along its streets and squares. Mikhail Sergeyevich asked about life in the city. There was also talk about the city's food supplies and Severomorsk's preparations for the winter, in view of the fact that there were failures in this work last winter. It came to light that by no means is everything ready yet: Not all leaking roofs have been repaired, and the joints in some panel-construction apartment blocks are not watertight. Another problem—the city has a large number of families without their own apartments. New construction work is progressing slowly. There are schools which work in two, and even three, shifts. There is a shortage of kindergartens and outdoor and indoor sports facilities. There is virtually no place to engage in mass sports. A detailed conversation took place with the Red Banner Northern Fleet Command.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee met with seamen—sailors, petty officers, warrant officers, and officers—and visited submarines and two cruisers, the *Marshal Ustinov* and the *Kirov*, at anchor in Severomorsk. He also conversed with the crew of a submarine of the class known as "Typhoon" in the West.

Some time ago, the United States developed the "Ohio" submarine. The Americans proclaimed it to be "the most this, the most that...." We had to meet the challenge, and we did. There appeared the submarine which the West called "Typhoon." It is in no way inferior to the U.S. one. That was our response.

The submarine is crewed by highly educated people, basically young people. The compartments resemble computer halls. The submarine has a proper sports hall with all sorts of sports equipment, from exercise bicycles to treadmill exercise tracks; the commander has on his desk two video display units and, just by pressing a button, he can call on screen any compartment.

M.S. Gorbachev led a conversation about the needs of naval seamen and their demanding service. The conversation touched on the problems of restructuring in the Army and the Navy, on how it is to be accelerated in all areas of army and navy life. There was a conversation about reserves and unutilized potential, about the fact that some people's words often differ from their deeds, that at times there is not sufficient attention paid to people's needs and demands. The conversation developed into a discussion on the most urgent issues for the Army and the Navy—combat readiness, troop discipline, the meaning of military service, the lofty calling of Soviet officers. It was said an officer's entire life is a process of training for what could be a single decisive moment and that an officer must be prepared to perform his duty until the end. The party relies on the Army and the Navy, and the Army and the Navy ardently approve the party's domestic and foreign policy. People wearing military uniform today bear a tremendous responsibility, performing a task of great importance. Everyone here must be staunch and absolutely reliable. We speak of the human factor's importance in enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions, but in Army and Navy conditions, the human factor is hundreds of times more important than anywhere else.

While on the cruiser *Kirov* the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made a point of asking Senior Lieutenant Andrey Veselov, Lieutenant Oleg Kotov, and Senior Lieutenant Sergey Maksimov how they were coping with the service. It was Andrey Veselov who,

speaking for them all, replied that he loves his ship, his fleet, and his motherland more than anything else and that they are the most precious of all things for him.

There was also talk about life and service in conditions of the restructuring that has spread in the country. Once again, the emphasis was placed on the human factor, and a demand was expressed to be closer to people, sailors, and soldiers, to know people with their concerns and needs. The Red Banner Far East Military District was cited as an example, where a decisive turnabout has been successfully achieved toward work with people, officers have started showing greater concern for their subordinates' life and amenities. This has had an immediate effect on the general state of affairs in the district. It was noted that a decisive struggle must be waged against phenomena of stagnation and that there must be no tolerance for instances when the combat readiness of units and subunits suffers through poor troops discipline, lack of organization, and incompetence. The goal must be to work with cadres capable of mastering the most complex equipment. Compared with even 10 years ago, the load that has to be borne by an Army or Navy officer in our days is incomparably greater. By no means is everyone capable of shouldering such a heavy responsibility. This is why it is necessary to educate strong personalities capable of shouldering the entire responsibility at the decisive moment.

The party is doing much today to strengthen the country's defense capability and combat ability of the Armed Forces. The keenest attention will continue to be paid to this in the future. Army and Navy servicemen must translate this concern of the party and people into specific deeds to further strengthen discipline in units and subunits and improve the organization of military training. It is here that increasingly tough demands will be made of all categories of servicemen. Today it is necessary to act decisively along the avenue of restructuring, without prodding and without delay. There is no time to be wasted on prodding.

The emotional and heated [vzolnovannyye i goryachiye] discussions and conversations lasted several hours. There followed a festive event in the Northern Fleet's life—the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee presented USSR orders and medals to a group of Northern Fleet submariners. The 34 seamen, petty officers, warrant officers, and officers, were from different submarines. Many of them had only just returned from a long cruise in the Atlantic. This underwater cruise lasted several months. The ocean's depths were explored far away from home. Particular attention was given to working out a repulsion of an "enemy" attack. We are peaceable people, but we are prepared to repulse any aggression at all times, regardless of where it may have originated. Captain 2d Rank V. Kolesnik was awarded the Order of the Red Star for successes in combat and political training and for performance of command assignments. There was also an award for Petty Officer 2d Grade V. Zamyslov, commander of a team of steering signalmen [rulevoy signalshchik] in the submarine's combat navigation section. Prior to entering the service, he graduated with top grades from a trade and culinary school, then worked as a chef at the "Latviya" Restaurant. That was in Daugavpils. While in the fleet he became a candidate member of the CPSU, achieved promotion to Specialist 1st class, and sailed on two long-range cruises. The Order of the Red Star was awarded to Capt 1st Rank R. Chebotarevskiy. This was not the first state award for the submariner. Back in 1982 he was awarded the Order of Lenin. R. Chebotarevskiy is a graduate from the S.O. Makarov Pacific Higher Naval School.

The other submariners who were presented with state awards by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on that day are just like Chebotarevskiy, Kolesnik, and Zamyslov. Many good words were spoken about the recipients of the awards. As people say, old glory loves new. The list of Northern Fleet seamen who have been awarded distinctions is far from closed. It will be continued for the greater glory of the motherland.

Army Paper Writes on Military Discipline

PM111905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Discipline and Organization"]

[Excerpts] The Polar Region, Murmansk, Severomorsk.... These words, which have for a long time been synonyms of labor and military valor for many generations of working people and defenders of the fatherland, have today acquired a new and even more significant meaning for Army and Navy servicemen and all Soviet people. It stems from last week's visit to the Polar Region by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his meetings with working people and servicemen, and his speech at the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to Murmansk, a speech which contained a profound analysis of the present stage of restructuring.

Soviet servicemen perceive the award of USSR orders and medals to a group of Navy servicemen for successes in combat and political training and for performance of command assignments, and the presentation of these awards by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as yet another manifestation of the party's and the people's concern for the Armed Forces. They perceive the precepts voiced in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches during his meetings with working people and servicemen as guidelines for action, for stepping up work along all avenues of restructuring.

One of these precepts is to promote questions concerning the imposition of order in all sectors and strengthening of discipline and organization to the forefront of practical work at restructuring's present stage. Today, in conditions of tense military-political situation in the

world and greater demands in regard to training the Armed Forces, this precept acquires particular importance for commanders, political organs, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations, and the entire personnel of the Army and Navy, where discipline has always been a paramount factor of combat readiness and successful fulfillment of combat tasks. Today V.I. Lenin's behest is more topical than ever before: "...It is necessary to ensure that, come what may, discipline and subordination are implemented with merciless severity."

There are quite a few formations, units, ships, and military education establishments in the Army and Navy which set an example of organization, and where effective work is being done in line with party demands to fundamentally improve military discipline. [passage omitted] It is important to make fuller use of the experience of front-ranking servicemen's collectives.

The urgency of this task is that much greater in view of the fact that there are still some subunits, units, and ships where the state of military discipline fails to meet the set demands. There are still instances of dereliction, absence without leave, mutual relations at variance with regulations, breaches of safety regulations during combat training and construction and economic work, and other serious shortcomings. It is not everywhere that officers set a personal example of unconditional performance of regulations and laws. It is impossible not to be concerned with, for example, the state of discipline in the motorized rifle regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Kundyukov, where there are still instances of poor organization, and where the number of accidents has increased considerably in comparison with last year. A similar situation prevails on the escort ship *Kuguar* whose commander, Captain 3d Rank Y. Shiryayev, was guilty of personal lack of discipline and received severe service and party punishment for it.

One of the main causes of shortcomings is the fact that some commanders and chiefs are committed to administrative methods in the leadership of their subordinates, have only a superficial knowledge of the processes occurring within servicemen's collectives, and underestimate the fact that high standards of military discipline can be ensured only through combining strict demandingness with constant concern for people and their education. Some of them have failed to grasp the simple truth: No success can be achieved by just noting instances of violations, issuing general instructions for their elimination, and engaging in frequent inspections or useless conferences. Great damage is inflicted on the cause by individual leaders' inclination to cover up their own omissions by references to various so-called objective causes, including the following, clearly fabricated one: Soldiers nowadays are not what they used to be.

The overcoming of stagnation phenomena in the work by command and political cadres to strengthen military discipline is hindered by the fact that a large proportion of them have still not fully learned the lessons of truth and do not everywhere evaluate objectively and critically the state of affairs in regard to discipline. Some leaders do not display proper responsibility for their assigned work. They find it easy to give groundless reassurances, at times even take the path of window dressing, and fail to promptly report any breaches.

It is a task of paramount importance to boost the efficiency of work by Army and Navy command and political cadres to strengthen military discipline. The key point must be to improve the style and methods of their organizational and political education activity, to step up demandingness at all levels. The decisive enhancement of everyone's responsibility for the conscientious performance of his direct duties acquires special importance today, M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech in Murmansk. This is the first point, the starting point for each and every one of us: to do one's work conscientiously.

This work in the Army and Navy—in other words the duties of each and every one, soldiers and generals, sailors and admirals—is precisely defined in the regulations. The reliable path toward enhancement of organization lies through each and every one acquiring profound knowledge of, and unconditionally and meticulously performing, his own service duties.

The main role here has to be played by the commander exercising one-man command, invested with great rights. But these rights, figuratively speaking, are granted subject to duties he must perform in the first place. The purpose of one-man command founded on party basis is to ensure unity of will and action by all servicemen, and it lives up to its meaning and purpose only when the leader's high service authority is fused with his impeccable moral and businesslike authority.

It is important to make all commanders and chiefs realize that the task of fundamentally improving troops discipline can be successfully solved only by boosting the sociopolitical activeness of every soldier, sailor, sergeant, and petty officer. The entire Army and Navy community must be roused to strengthen discipline and law and order, and military cadres must be taught to work in the conditions of deepening democracy relying on the servicemen's masses in the solution of tasks. It is important to affirm by all means the inviolability of the military oath and to educate servicemen in the spirit of unconditional fulfillment of regulation demands, orders, rules, and instructions.

Success in all work on the strengthening of discipline is determined to a decisive extent by its purposefulness, its orientation toward specific persons, the stepping up of individual education. It is no secret that, unfortunately, unsystematic campaigns and a general approach frequently still dominate this work. Some leaders are at times in a hurry to report: So many events have been organized, so many servicemen have been involved in them. But a check shows that their main work was "preaching to the converted," in other words, that they

worked with the aktiv, that the apparatus worked on the apparatus. While a storm of paper and words was raging at the top, in the command and control organs, a complete standstill reigned down at the bottom, at company, squad, or combat unit level, and this storm did not produce even the slightest breeze to stir the soldiers and sailors.

The passivity, the habit of waiting for some sort of special instructions on every question, are still with us. The question is: What additional instructions are needed? Everyone knows the party's political guidelines, the documents concretizing these guidelines as applied to military cadres have been notified to all. The main point now is to work, to act energetically and persistently, affirming organization and order step by step at every level. Those who are still inside the "wait-and-see trenches" must come out without any delay, abandon these trenches, and launch an offensive against shortcomings, indiscipline, slackness, and drunkenness, the struggle against which has noticeably declined recently, and this is absolutely intolerable.

To act means to accurately plan work on the strengthening of discipline, to unconditionally implement the adopted decisions defining specific performers and time schedules, and providing material backup. For leaders of any rank, to act means to deal personally with the training of their immediately subordinate commanders and chiefs in methods of work to strengthen military discipline and improve the political, military, and legal education of the personnel.

To act means to concentrate all work right at the level of units, ships, subunits, companies, and batteries. When organizing this work it is necessary to resolutely abandon formalism, inertia, and red tape and to promote individual influence to the foreground. This means that all commanders and chiefs must be closer to people, must have profound knowledge of the personnel's needs and requirements, and must work daily on rallying the servicemen's collectives and establishing a healthy moral atmosphere in them, taking their multinational structure more fully into account.

To act means to bring each subunit's way of life in line with regulation requirements and to improve service in the troops.

Much remains to be done to further improve cadres policy in the Army and Navy. Important tasks are assigned to military education establishments and training subunits, called upon to set examples of discipline and organization. The ideas of honor, duty, and dignity must be sacred for every officer right from his cadet years. Let every one profoundly realize that a leader's authority is determined by the knowledge of his work, the results of his labor, his readiness for combat, his closeness to people, and his moral example.

To act means that everyone in every sector must do everything necessary to maintain order and to strengthen discipline and organization. Once again, as always, a particular role will have to be played by the personal example of Communists and Komsomol members, the purposeful work by political organs and party organizations, this work's links with life, and its orientation toward the solution of specific tasks of combat readiness and strengthening of discipline, toward achievement of high end results.

A great and radiant holiday lies ahead—the 70th anniversary of the Great October. Our work today and our restructuring are a direct continuation of October's cause. Our duty is to strengthen discipline, organization, and order persistently and purposefully, with Bolshevik determination and passion.